THE ADVENTURES OF (Mr *T. S.*) AN ENGLISH MERCHANT,

Taken Priſoner by the

TURKS of *ARGIERS*,

And carried into the

INLAND COUNTRIES OF

AFRICA:

With a Deſcription of the Kingdom of of *ARGIERS*, of all the TOWNS and PLACES of Note thereabouts.

Whereunto is added a Relation of the Chief Commodities of the Countrey, and of the Actions and Manners of the People.

Written firſt by the Author, and fitted for the Publick view by *A. Roberts*.

Whereunto is annex'd an Obſervation of the Tide, and how to turn a Ship out of the *Straights Mouth* the Wind being Weſterly; By *Richard Norris*.

London, Printed, and are to be Sold by *Moſes Pitt* at the *White Hart* in *Little Britain*, 1670.

To his very worthy Friend

THOMAS MANLEY

ESQUIRE.

Sir,

HEre I send unto you the Memoires *of our Deceased Friend, that you have oftimes desired to peruse; I hope you will meet in*

them with that ſatisfaction that you do expect; for they contain many uſeful Obſervations, adorned with variety of moſt pleaſant ADVENTURES: *They may appear very ſtrange to ſuch as have ſeen nothing but their Cradle; with them they may obtain the Credit of a well humoured* Romance: *But* Sir, *You are ſufficiently acquainted with the integrity of*

the

the AUTHOR, *to cauſe you to put a higher value upon this Relation; and I know that you are ſo well informed of the Proceedings of the* African *People, that you will not find in it ſuch incredible Wonders as prejudiced perſons may imagine. Two or three Paſſages look like Miracles, but they may be confirmed by ſeveral of our Nation, both Merchants and*

Travellers, that have ſeen in thoſe parts the things related; from them any may be further informed. The Author was not willing to let the world know ſo much of his Life, had he not been ſollicited and almoſt forced to it by the importunity of thoſe whoſe Requeſt he did not dare to deny. Death hath carried him another Voyage while he was writing this, and

forced

forced him to leave his Work unperfect in my hands; could he but return, I doubt not but we might have another Relation from him as pleaſant as this, and no leſs wonderful.

This Age in which we live is apt to diſcredit what it underſtands not, or ſees not acted before its Eyes; but its Malice or Cenſures will never injure the Author; he

he is ſafe out of the Reach of Envy: So may this his Relation be in the Protection of ſo powerful and kind a Patron. I am,

Sir,

Your moſt Faithful

Servant,

A. ROBERTS.

The Adventures of an Engliſh *Merchant taken Captive by the* Turks *of* Argiers, *and carried about the In-land Countries of* Africa, *with many excellent Obſervations both curious and profitable.*

THere is nothing appears more wonderful than Gods Providence in the Governance of the World, and in the diſpoſition of Mankind; it carries us through various Eſtates, it brings us in Dangers and Miſeries, and in a due time leads us out again by means

not discoverable to our shallow foresight; it causeth us to meet with such different Accidents, which some may attribute to Chance; but if we take the pains to examine and question them, we shall find them to be appointed by a Divine Wisdom for the Publick and our own Advantage: *Joseph* in *Egypt* is a Famous Instance; He was sold by his Brethren, he past through *Potipher*'s House to the Common Gaol, and from the next door to the Gallows, he was promoted to *Pharaoh*'s Elbow, to preserve that Kingdom from the Fury of seven years Famine. Some it raises from a Cottage to a Throne; it tumbles others down to the most despicable condition: We may see a *Belisarius* the most successful Warrior of his time re-duc'd to beg his Bread in that City that he had rescued from the

Enemies

Enemies hands; A proud *Bajazet* who makes the World bow to his Scepter, ſerves many times for a Footſtool to his Enemy. Modern and Ancient Hiſtories are full of ſuch ſtrange Examples of the Proceedings of Providence, which tend many times only to faſhion and frame us to a certain temper that may make us more uſeful in our Generations.

I ſhall not engage my ſelf to ſhew all the Intrigues, all the Reaſons and ſecret Actings of Gods Providence, that is the buſineſs of a Divine, and not of one whoſe Profeſſion is to Trade.

Some of my Friends have earneſtly deſired me to give the Publick an Account of ſome Obſervations that I have made in my Travels into the In-land Country of *Affrica*, where my Misfortune carried me; I hope that ſome may

make no small Advantage of them.

My Name will be useless to the Judicious Reader; I will only tell him, That I was first designed for a Scholar; but an old Pedant soon frighted me from my Studies by his extraordinary Rigour; he gave me such an aversion for Learning, which formerly I esteemed, that I could not endure the sight of a Book.

My Estate being that of a younger Brother, and but very small, I was perswaded next to embrace the employment of a Merchant; therefore I was bound an Apprentice to a noted Trader in *London*. After five years abode in his house, he resolved to send me as his Factor to *Smyrna*, and other Places within the *Straights*.

At that time, in the Year 1648 my Father dies, and my Elde
Brothe

Brother was kill'd in our unhappy Troubles. They left me an Estate which might have obliged me to reside at home, had not the desire of seeing Foreign Places, and the vain-glory of being named a Traveller, with my Masters Commands, forced me abroad, and to continue in my former Design. Before my departure, I sold some of my Estate, and bought a *Cargo* of Goods to the value of two thousand odd hundred Pounds.

With this and some Goods belonging to my Master, I embarked towards the latter end of *July* in a Vessel of *Hamborough* of 350 Tuns, called the *Santa Maria*, whereof *Peter Janson* was Master, in the River of *Thames*.

The Wind favoured us very much out of the Channel, and although we met with contrary Gusts, in 20 days we reach'd as

far as the Cape St. *Vincent*.

Our Buſineſs made us direct our Courſe towards *Cadiz*, where we had ſome Goods to unload.

Aſſoon as we came near the Cape, we ſaw two Ships to Windwards, making all Sail to come up with us; we began to be jealous of their Intentions, and to prepare for our Defence. The Decks were cleared, the Guns charged, and every one had his Place and Office appointed him; we were all between hope and fear, as in ſuch Caſes is uſual, until their Colours had ſatisfied us. Many idle Conjectures did ſpread amongſt us; ſome imagined them to be *French* by the make of their Ships, others that they were *Turks*; one wiſer than the reſt, knew them afar off, and affirm'd them to be *Oſtenders*, the ſame in which he had formerly ſailed, naming the one

one the St. *Patrick*, the other the *Capitain*. Our diſtruſt made us ſeek the ſhelter of the Land, until at laſt we ſaw *French* Colours out, and heard a Gun that commanded us to ſtrike Sail. Some of our Company well acquainted with ſuch Tricks of Pirates, adviſed onr giddy headed Skipper not to truſt their Appearance, but to continue ſtill his Courſe. But his ill Fortune and ours would not ſuffer him to follow ſuch wholſom Counſel, which might have put him and us out of all danger. For although it was the Morning when the Chaſe began, and that the Enemy had won much upon us that day, they could never have come up to us until Evening; and in the Night we might have made our Eſcape, and got into the Harbour. But he had a Deſign which we never could well underſtand. Therefore

he commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. They came too ſoon for us; at half a League diſtance they diſcovered themſelves to be *Turks* Men of War by their bloody Colours, which they put out inſtead of the White: Then began our Skipper to be amazed, our Company to be frighted, and every one to beſtir himſelf. I obſerved a Fellow who before had ſome Diſeaſe in his Legs and hands much like unto the Gout, which made him unprofitable all the time of the Voyage, when he ſaw the danger, he began to skip about, and handle the Guns as if nothing had ever ailed him. We had then aboard about a hundred Men with the Paſſengers of ſeveral Nations, and thirty great Pieces of Ordnance, with other ſmaller Guns. It had been an unworthy Act to deliver

liver our ſelves into the Enemies hands without a ſtroke, being ſo well provided for our Defence.

About ſeven of the Clock in the Afternoon the *Turks* overtook us, and the formoſt Veſſel gave us a Broad Side, the other followed, and ſaluted us in the ſame manner. We ſtood not ſtill in the mean while, but returned them the like. The Fight was furious and bloody on both ſides for four hours: Our men behaved themſelves gallantly; neither Death nor Wounds could force them from their Charge and Poſts. Some when their Limbs were all bruiſed, their Bones ſhattered, and their Bodies torn with Splinters, did obſtinately continue to handle and manage the Guns. Every one reſolved to die with his Weapons in his hand, rather than to ſhrink in the leaſt from the Fight.

In

In the ſpace of four hours we received near fifty Broad ſides, and our Enemies were as obſtinate as our ſelves.

At laſt our Number was reduced to 18 men, and thoſe were wounded in ſeveral places, the reſt were either dead or diſabled. The Skipper was ſhot through the Thigh, my ſelf through the right Arm; ſo that we could no longer reſiſt the Numbers and Fury of our Enemies, that continued ſtill to poure upon us great and ſmall Shot: Beſides we had another Misfortune that happened unto us happily as it fell out; our Ship was wounded with a great Shot between Wind and Water, ſo that being in ſuch a craſie Veſſel, and with ſuch craſie Bodies, we made but a faint reſiſtance, which the *Turks* perceiving, and fearing that the Sea would at laſt ſwallow us,

and

and deprive them of their Booty, they reſolved to venture to board us: On both ſides they grappled with us, and entered their men, which we from our Fore-Caſtle and Steerage did force aboard again with our Murdering Pieces; at laſt, for fear our Obſtinacy would cauſe our Ship to ſink under us, and deliver us into the hands of a more mercileſs Enemy, the raging Sea; we called for Quarter, which the *Turks* were glad to grant, having almoſt loſt all Courage and hopes of forcing us to a Surrender; therefore they willingly accepted of the firſt Motion: We found that near 300 of their men had been killed, and their Ships were miſerably torn and maimed. One thing paſſed during the Fight worthy our Notice, and which I did then look upon as an ill Omen; at a Broad Side

Side one great Shot was forced back again, and ſplit in pieces; we did conceive that it had met with a more violent one, which had driven it upon us.

The *Turks* treated us very generouſly, that we expected not from Enemies which we had angered by ſo long a Reſiſtance. They commended our Courage, and wondered at our Reſolution. And when they ſaw the rich Loading that they had got into their hands, they quickly pardoned us the Injuries we had done them.

The Captains and Owners of the *Turks* Ships called me & our Skipper to an Account for the Bills of Loading, which, when there was no remedy, we delivered into their hands.

I made ſome Reflections upon my former Condition, and wiſhed my ſelf upon ſome Chriſtian ſhore

as

as poor as *Job*; Liberty was ſweet to me that was taken a Slave: I remembred then that excellent advice, *Truſt not unto uncertain riches, &c.* I then condemned the joy I had felt for the rich Patrimony that was left me, and the earneſt deſire for to ſee Foreign Places. Now to my ſorrow I began to remember my former Condition; but all theſe Reflections and Regrets could not turn the Wind, nor ſtop our Courſe from *Argiers*, where we were bound next; for when our Ship had been ſeized, we that were alive were diſpoſed of into the Enemies Ships, and ſtript of our beſt Attire, which ſome luſty Rogues did us the kindneſs to wear for our ſakes before our eyes.

Our dead Bodies, and thoſe that were wounded deſperately, of whom there was ſmall hopes, were

were ſtript naked, and ſent in that condition to feed the Sharkes and other Ravenous Fiſhes of the Sea; ſome we ſaw at that Inſtant waiting upon us, as we did conceive, for that intent: It may be they were as ſenſible of dead Bodies amongſt us, as Vultures are, who conſtantly hover about a Houſe or Tent in theſe Countries, where the Sick are contained that will infallibly die, in hopes to enjoy the Prey when it is to be expoſed and carried out.

During our ſtay a ſhipboard, we were as civilly treated as we could expect from *Turks*, and did feed as they did upon Garlick & Rusk, poor *John*, Rice, & ſuch like food. I obſerved them very inquiſitive to find out our Qualities, and the Eſtates that we had remaining, our Friends, and what Aſſiſtance and Favour we might expect from them.

them. To know theſe Particulars, we were examined apart: We had been forewarned of this Proceeding, and therefore we had prepared our Anſwers, that we might not be found in a contradiction. I had deſired our Company to make me paſs for a poor Fellow, whoſe Induſtry had obtained the Truſt of that conſiderable *Cargo*, which as we did give out did belong to my Maſter.

This Anſwer ſatisfied them for a while; but meeting in the Ship with ſome *Engliſh* Renegadoes, by an inconſiderate Diſcourſe about ſeveral Particulars, one of them began to have ſome ſuſpition and knowledge of me, becauſe he had ſeen me at the unloading of ſome Goods by the Water ſide, and did remember that then more reſpect was paid to me than ſuch a poor Fellow could expect or claim. I laboured

laboured to excuſe my Raſhneſs, and to juſtifie my former Declaration; nevertheleſs one word made me to be ſuſpected for an eminent Perſon, powerful in Friends and Acquaintance, which made them put a higher Value upon me, and hope for a greater Ranſom.

We ſailed into the *Streights*, and at the Entry, over againſt *Gibraltar*, we met with a *Spaniſh* Man of War at ſome diſtance from us; he laboured to come to ſpeak with us, but the *Turks* were not in a Poſture, nor able to anſwer him in his own Language ſo loud as he could ſpeak; for in the deſperate Fight they had broken ſome of their Ribs, and weakned themſelves; therefore they hoiſed up all their Sails, and made away as faſt as the Prize-Ship could ſail. She received ſome Chaſe-Guns from the *Spaniard*, who had almoſt

retaken

retaken her, but the Evening drawing on, ſhe had the opportunity of ſaving her ſelf in the dark night: And the better to hinder the *Spaniard* from further Purſuit, one of the *Turks* ſtaid behind, and reſolutely gave a few Broad Sides to his Enemy.

In the mean while the Prize got out of ſight, and the *Turks* Veſſel followed with all ſpeed. The Night coming on apace, rid them of the importune company of the *Spaniard*.

The next day we anchored in the Bay of *Algiers*, where ſome Officers of the Town came to take notice of our Number, and of the Prize that was taken; one was a *Corniſh* man, that by his Apoſtaſie had procured unto himſelf great Wealth amongſt the *Turks*; he was a Trader in Slaves, and knew well how to make his advan-

tage of his own Nation. He drew near us that were *Engliſh*, and enquired of us in what part of *England* we had been born; ſuch Queſtions being unpleaſing to us, I deſired as he was our Countreyman, that he would ſhew us ſome Favour, and buy us for himſelf; we hoped to meet with a kinder Entertainment from one of the ſame Language and People: He told us that if we did give him hopes of returning his Money, he would venture to lay out ſome to do us a pleaſure, that we might not fall into ſevere hands that might endanger our Lives by a rough Uſage. He informed us, that if we came on ſhore, we ſhould be led to the Market, and there ſold as Horſes; That there are conſtantly waiting ſome that knew how to find us out, that would treat us moſt inhumanely, and oblige us to

to redeem our ſelves; That they would exact from us the remainder of our Eſtates to be at liberty; That we had beſt come into his hands; That he being our Countreyman, would endeavour to be our Friend, and take no more from us than it coſt him: Therefore he conjured us to diſcover our ſelves if we did love our own ſafety and welfare, and to tell him what Encouragement he might have to lay out his Money for us, and what Security to have it returned. We began to look one upon another, to underſtand with our Eyes how inclinable each was to comply with his Deſire. We were ſomething jealous of the *Turk's* Faith, and did believe that he that had not kept it to his God, would ſcarce be more careful to keep it with Men. We were long ſilent, and knew not what we

ſhould do in this caſe; but at laſt I ventured to deliver the Senſe of the Company, and to thank him in the name of four or five *Engliſh* that we were, for his kind Information, telling him that our Loſſes were great, that our Friends were many, that we had ſomething yet left at home able to redeem us, were not too high a value put upon us, and that we could give him ſufficient aſſurance that what I ſaid was true.

At this Diſcovery all my Comrades began earneſtly to intreat him to ſhew ſome Favour to his Countreymen, promiſing to requite his Kindneſs with double intereſt.

Unto all our Offers the Deceitful *Turk* began to liſten diligently, for we afterwards ſaw that he intended only to make a Prey of us and get ſuch Information from u

as might ſerve his turn. We began to ſuſpect him, and be ſorry for our credulity, when we perceived him in the company of the Owners of the Ship, offering for the moſt conſiderable of us large Sums of Money, leaving the reſt to their ill fortune, without the leaſt regard: They could not then agree about the Price, ſo that we were tranſported aſhore. At our firſt Landing, great Companies flock'd about us to ſee us, having been fore-informed that we had behaved our ſelves like men of Courage in the Fight. Some whoſe Relations had been killed, gave us ſuch Welcome as became the cruelty and impertinency of Heathens: They loaded us with Curſes and Imprecations, and did ſtrangely inſult over us. Had not our Guardians protected us from their Violence, I think we had been torn

in pieces. One amongſt the reſt was animated with a ſtrange fury and deſire of revenge for the death of his dear Comrade; both were *Spaniſh* Renegadoes: He drew his Cymeter at us, and begg'd the liberty to ſacrifice one of us, promiſing to pay his Ranſome: When that could not be obtained, he deſired only to cut off our Ears. I know not how it happened that he came near one of us, and with a Blow ſtruck off part of the Cheek of a *German*, which he took and greedily ſwallowed, telling the Aſſiſtants that he never taſted ſo ſweet a Morſel in his days as that was; ſo ſtrangely Vengeance had tranſported him, that he was content to feed upon us. It was our happineſs that our Lives did not depend upon his pleaſure, we had then accompanied his Comrade in the other world; but our Keepers did

did ſafely convey us into the City, where we found our Chains ready made that waited for us. Every one of us had a great ſtrong Chain about twenty pound weight link'd to our Legs and tyed to our Girdle, that if we did meditate an eſcape, it might not be without difficulty.

We were conducted next in this ſtrange equipage with our jingling Chains at our ſides to the Kings Palace; we did not a little wonder what they intended to do with us in a place of ſo much Honour. We paſt the firſt Guard, and entred into a large and ſpatious Court paved with white Marble-Stone, of which there is a great quantity in that Country; eſpecially in the Quarries about old *Carthage* or *Tunis*. There was a high Brick Wall that incloſed us, and before us opened a large Gate

Chequer'd with divers Colours, which led into a great Hall, where our Keepers led us, and commanded us to reſt our ſelves until the King of *Argiers* did give us a Viſit; an honour that we expected not; but it ſeems it is the Cuſtom that all Slaves ſhould come in his ſight when they firſt Land; for out of them he chuſes for himſelf the Tenth Perſon; and when that Number is not compleat, he nevertheleſs takes one whom he pleaſes.

We were placed round about the Hall to be prepared for his Coming in, which was not ſpeedily; for being about Noon, he had been bathing himſelf, and afterwards taking another Recreation, which is uſual at that time of day in the hot Climates.

About Two of the Clock in comes a luſty Officer clothed in Scarlet, with a Rod in his hand, and

and a great Turbant about his Head; it ſeems he was the King's Gentleman Uſher: He was followed by ſix Perſons of good Meen and Appearance: They were armed with Cymeters.

Next came a Grave Fellow with a Turbant almoſt as big as our *Engliſh* Half Buſhel; at one ſide of it he had a Set of Diamonds, that did ſparkle as his Eyes; his Veſture was green, his Legs were bare, on his Feet he did wear Sandals.

We had time to obſerve him as he entred the Door; for his Pace was ſlow and grave: I could have numbred 20 between every Step; He marcht in that manner to the upper end, where there was a Canopy of State over his Head, and two Turky Carpets, with a large Pillow covered with Damask under him; he ſate upon it, and

and then the Owners of the Ship that took us, preſented themſelves before him, kiſſing the Hem of his Garment; they diſcourſed among themſelves about an hour, ſhewing unto him our Bills of Lading; a *German* of our Company underſtood ſomething of their Diſcourſe, he told us that the King, who only ſate, all the reſt ſtanding about him, was diſpleaſed that they had not followed his Orders when they ſet out; for it ſeems he had commanded them to ſail along the Coaſt of *Genoa*, and to endeavour to revenge him for the great loſs which he had lately ſuſtained, when one of his beſt Veſſels that was ſent out upon his private account, was made Prize by the Galleys of that Republick.

The Diſpute ended with the ſubmiſſion of the Owners of our Veſſel, and a Preſent very conſiderable

derable in Cloth and other rich Commodities taken out of our Prize.

The Kings Diſpleaſure was ſoon abated, when he ſaw ſuch an Honourable Gift enter into his Hall. He took a view of it, and then commanded us to come before him one by one; He look'd upon us with a ſtern Countenance, and took notice of our Features and Stature; for it ſeems the *Turks* are excellent in the Art of Phyſiognomy; they know a man and his Inclinations at the firſt view, as well as an expert Farrier can the good or ill Qualities of a Horſe: It concerns them much, eſpecially thoſe that trade in Slaves. He caſt a Jeſt upou every one of us, which gave the Company a great deal of Mirth, and increas'd our ſadneſs. I was inform'd that he ſaid, That he advis'd him that ſhould be my Maſter,

Master, not to trust me too much with his Women.

At last, when he had considered us all, he made us stand before him together; out of the Company he chose my self, the Skipper, and a pretty *German* Boy of a ruddy Countenance: I did not a little wonder at this last Choice, because there were some of whom he might expect a greater Ransom than of the Child, who was born of poor Parentage; but I understood the good old man was a greater Lover of his Pleasures than of Money, and therefore he pitcht upon him as upon one who might procure unto him some in his old Age; a strange Fancy possesses the minds of all the Southern People; they burn with an unnatural Fire, which consumed *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*.

It is strange to see how passionate

nate they are for handſom Males: I was glad to be in the poſſeſſion of the King, for I hoped to prevail with him and get my Freedom to return for *England*; but I was much deceived of my expectation, as you ſhall learn. The King being returned to his private Chambers ſent for me, and enquired of my Quality, and of my Friends, and what Trade I underſtood beſt: I was puzzled at this laſt queſtion, and knew not how to anſwer him beſt for my advantage; I was afraid to render my ſelf too neceſſary to him, that he might not retain me in his ſervice; or to make my ſelf too conſiderable, that he might not put a higher value upon me than I was willing to pay for my Ranſom: Therefore I told him that I was born of poor Parentage, who not being able to keep me, put me to

be an Under-Cook to a Noble Man of our Country; that from that employment I was removed to be an Apprentice to a rich Merchant, who received me because he found me able to do him ſervice; and that I was ſent with his Goods to *Smyrna*, and other Parts, as his Factor; that it was true, ſome of the Bills of Lading did mention my Name, but the Goods did belong to my Maſter, and ſome Friends who had intruſted me with them.

I ſaw the Information pleaſed the old man, eſpecially when he heard I was a Cook; for one that had ſerved him in that employment was lately dead. I was ſent immediately to the Kitchin, and had order to dreſs a Couple of Wild Ducks for my Maſter; that I did without much difficulty: but when I had other Meats leſs

uſual

uſual in our Country, I made ſuch mad Sauces, and ſuch ſtrange *Ragoux*, that every one took me for a Cook of the *Antipodes*, whoſe People have Palates that reliſh things that ours abhor: I was full of Miſtakes; ſometimes I put Oyl inſtead of Vinegar, and Salt inſtead of Pepper. But that I might keep up my Credit amongſt the Beholders, I did handle my Meat ſo nimbly, that they all believed I had been uſed to Cookery.

I had not been long in the Kitchen, but I heard that the King lamented the Death of his former Cook, and was not pleaſed with the Sauces I had made; nevertheleſs I continued in my employment about ſix Weeks, more eſteemed for my new-found miſmaſhes than I deſerved.

At a great Feaſt that my Maſter made

made, I had ſeveral ſorts of Fiſhes that I never ſaw before; the Liver of one hath a moſt loathſom taſt, I thought it good in the Sawce; therefore I ſent it up ſtewed under the Fiſh, with a Diſh garniſh'd with many ſorts of Flowers: The Gueſts ſeeing ſo pleaſant an Appearance, expected the Fiſh to be as extraordinary as the Beauty; they all prepared their Stomachs to feed upon this Fiſh, and neglected others that were much better; but when they taſted the Sawce, they imagined ſome had put a Sir-reverence in it, and all began to ſpue and ſpit. I angered ſo much the King with this Maſter-piece of Cookery, that he gave Order that I ſhould receive for my Sallery ten Baſtonadoes. It was in vain to plead Ignorance, & our Country Faſhion; I was forced to ſuffer the puniſhment with Patience. At

At the Feaſt there was an Inhabitant of the Town who had been very much pleas'd with the Sauces that others did diſlike; when he ſaw the King ſo angry with me, deſired him to part with me for the uſual Ranſom; he refuſed it for the preſent: but afterwards he was glad to be rid of me at any rate.

I was removed from being MaſterCook to a lower place,& a *Spaniſh* Slave was placed in my room. He did ſo domineer over me that I could not ſuffer his Impertinencies: I plaid him ſeveral Tricks; once I made a ſtrange Infuſion in a Diſh that was to be preſented to the King; it almoſt coſt the Slaves Life; he excuſes, and laid the Fault upon me: I pretended a great deal of Ignorance, but was not believed. This cauſed my removal to another employment,

which I heartily longed for. I was made by a wonderful change of Fortune Keeper of the Kings Bath. It seems some of his Women had seen me in the House, and interceded for me when the last Disgrace happened to me. I thought my self then a pretty Fellow, and not inferiour to my former Estate; but Fortune left me not long rejoycing at my Promotion; her sudden Favour was followed by a grievous Frown, that almost sent me to my Grave: The occasion of it was this; One of the Kings Wives having so happily pleaded for me, as the good man thought, out of a tenderness natural to all that Sex; and as she then pretended, out of a Kindness for People of my Nation, she sought a fit opportunity to discover her self to me, and make use of my Bath when the King was abroad: I was at first

firſt more reſpectful than ſhe did deſire, and left her to the Attendance of her Women Slaves; one that was her Confident, informed me of the Matter of her Miſtreſſes Pleaſure, and added, that I ſhould do well to comply, and not weary or diſappoint her Kindneſs by any ungrateful ſeverity.

The Buſineſs came ſoon to the Kings Ear; his jealous Pate had an Eye upon a young Stripling that was not unworthy to ſupply his place; but it ſeems he never had a right Information, only ſome light ſuſpitions of our Correſpondency; they were ſufficient to cauſe him to remove me from my pleaſant Office; which angered me more than any thing that happened to me all the time of my Slavery.

I found an opportunity to make my Complaints to my good Lady, who was no leſs troubled at the

old mans peeviſh humour than my ſelf.

There was no Remedy to our Grief, but the hopes of meeting in ſome other Corner of the Houſe.

I was ſent next to work in the Fields, where I met with ſuch difficult and painful Labour, and ſuch cruel Task-Maſters, that I fell grievouſly ſick; my good Lady did not forget to adminiſter Comfort unto me by the means of her *Spaniſh* Woman: In my loweſt Eſtate ſhe vouchſafed to pay me a Viſit, and would not ſuffer me to want any thing that Credit could procure.

It was a happineſs to me to meet here with ſuch a true Friend: I could have wiſhed that my Sickneſs had laſted longer for her ſake.

I was no ſooner recovered, but my

my old doting Patron fearing a Relapſe, or rather growing more jealous of me, gave order that I ſhould be led into the Market-Place and there ſold: I had made my application to him to be redeemed, I had ſent Letters into *Spain* and *England*, and endevoured to be releaſed, but all in vain; he lookt upon me as ſo needy a fellow that could not procure the ordinary Ranſom of a Slave from my Friends. I had laboured to perſwade ſomething of it, during my abode in his ſervice.

When I ſaw my ſelf with an ill-favoured *Turk*, leading me by a Chain, as a Horſe or a Bullock, thorough the ſtreets, I then began to lament my hard fortune, and remember my former Eſtate; I knew not what Providence had prepared for me, nor what ſurly Maſter I ſhould meet with next:

I went with a ſad Countenance, and as ſad a Heart to the publick Place, where I was to be expoſed to Sale.

The *Turk* that led me, cryed before me in *Franca Lingua*, *Who will buy a Chriſtian? Who will buy a Chriſtian?*

It was a grievous change of fortune, in ſo ſhort a time as a year, to be reduced from that honourable Eſtate in which my Father left me, to the loweſt Miſery, to a Slave, to be ſold as a Beaſt, in a ſtrange Countrey, where I had no Friends that did dare to own me. I muſt confeſs I was never ſo dejected as at this time. I did complain of my hard Fate, and did ſend up many ſighs and groans to Heaven, to implore the aſſiſtance and care of Divine Providence: In this low Condition I knew not what it had prepared for me.

Aſſoon

Aſſoon as I was come into the Market-place, a Fellow, a Stranger to me, addreſſes himſelf to my Keeper, and offers Money for my Perſon: He ſeem'd to be a man of no great Appearance; yet his Looks diſcovered him to be a good man.

Several others came about me, and amongſt the reſt, that ill-natur'd *Engliſh* Renegate that enquired of our qualities ſo exactly on ſhipboard, accoſted my Keeper, and would needs have me at any Rate: I trembled for fear of falling into his hands, knowing how grievouſly he had handled ſome of my Comrades.

My Keeper made advantage of the Preſs, and ask'd a hundred Dollars more than he was commanded to take for me. The firſt would not let me ſlip out of his hands; therefore he paid the mo-

ney, and led me away with him to a Houſe next to the Grand Moſque of the City, very near the Kings Palace.

I was not a little pleas'd to be ſo near the Place from which I might expect ſome Aſſiſtance; much more, when I ſaw the good *Spaniſh* Woman pay me a Viſit from her Miſtreſs.

It ſeems ſhe had ordered this Fellow to watch when I was to be ſold, and to buy me for her Service. I thought my ſelf happy to be a Slave to ſo excellent and kind a Lady: I never dreamt of a Change whilſt I belonged unto her: I had no reaſon; for nothing was wanting unto me uſeful to the Life of Man. I only wore a Chain out of Formality, becauſe otherwiſe my good Fortune might have been ſuſpected. I did alſo employ my ſelf in ſlaviſh work for that intent,

intent, but not above measure.

The Lady became very devout after my coming to that place; ſhe ſeldom miſs'd a day, but came in ſome Diſguiſe to pay her Devotions at the Moſquette, from whence there was a paſſage into my Lodgings,

By this frequent and conſtant Attendance at Publick Prayer, ſhe purchas'd unto her ſelf a very great eſteem with the People, and a favour with her Husband; and ever after ſhe was named a Saint.

I continued her Slave about two years, in which time I did view the City of *Argiers*, and took an eſpecial notice of many Particulars worth the publick knowledge.

It is a City not ſo large as populous, fortified by Art and Nature; the Walls are 60 foot high, in ſome places 70 and 80; they are built with

with ſquare Stone and Flints: they are about 12 and 13 Foot broad.

The City is not above a Mile round. At the Eaſt-ſide, on the top of a high Hill ſtands a ſtrong Cittadel very well fortified, built at firſt by the *Spaniards*: It is furniſhed with 40 or 50 Pieces of Ordnance, and kept by 300 Renegadoes in Garriſon.

At the Weſt ſide another Caſtle ſomewhat leſs, but altogether as ſtrong, doth overlook the Town. In the Harbour is built a very commodious Mould, able to contain above 200 Sail. Upon it ſtands a ſtrong Fort, that threatens Deſtruction to all Veſſels that dare adventure near without leave, or in a Hoſtile manner: Three Tier of Guns are planted in it; the loweſt is level with the Water.

The Mould lies in ſuch a crooked manner, that no Ships can with

with their full Sail come ſtraight in without turning: So that it is a very difficult work to break the Chain and enter it by force.

This Neſt of Pirates is very well prepared for the Attempts of any Chriſtian Enemy. None can do them the leaſt injury by Land or by Sea: ſo that here they retreat as the Wild Beaſts in their Dens to enjoy their Thefts and Prey.

That which renders the Town more ſtrong, is, that it is built upon a hard Rock, and cannot eaſily be undermined.

I have taken notice of 3 Places in the Caſtles that are but weak; In the great Cittadel, on the South ſide, is a riſing Hill as high as the half of the Wall, if it was poſſeſſed by a powerful Enemy, it might ſerve very commodiouſly either for Battery or Mining.

On

On the East side is but a weak Wall, that would not endure long the Fury of the Canon.

The other Castle hath many little Hills that are equal in height; besides, the Wall in the Town in one place is not so strong, but an Enemy might enter by it.

Charles the 5th. attempted to drive these Pirates out of their Nest, but it was to no purpose that he brought a Navy by Sea, and Landed a puissant Army to besiege the Town; the violence of a storm broke his Vessels to pieces, and forced him to raise his Siege with the loss of a hundred Ships, and many thousand Men. Since that time *Argiers* is much stronger, and better fortified: Daily something is added to the strength of it; so that unless the Christian Princes join together, or some powerful Monarch by Sea & Land lay siege

to

to it, it will be one day impregnable but by Famine.

In the City the Houſes are very pleaſant, and more beautiful within and without than in other Parts of *Affrica*. The greater lie open in the middle, with handſom Galleries and Turrets.

Several Moſquets are built for Publick Devotion, into which no Chriſtian hath liberty to enter, unleſs he intends to Apoſtatize; for he muſt either burn or turn that enters the Place of their Prayer, that handles the *Alcoran* before Witneſſes, or that repeats their *Illa Alla Mahumet*, &c.

They have a great number of their *Talubs*, Religious Men, whoſe Duty is to read their Publick Prayers. They have many other ſorts of Men appointed to attend in their *Moſquets*; ſome are to expound the *Mahumetan* Law, and they

they are called *Cadirs*; others are to invite the People to their Devotions, and they are named *Dervises*; some live by the Alms of the People; others are Prophets and holy Men.

Over all the Religious Orders there is one established as the Supreme Judge of all Controversies, and he is honoured with the Title of *Marabut*: He is the Judge between Man and Man, of Matters of Equity and Justice. A certain stipend is allowed unto him from the Publick Treasury. He lives not upon the Inferiour Orders; every one hath a setled Salary. The great swallow the little ones, as Fishes; they feed upon them, and from their Labours derive a maintenance to their idle Bodies: a sad encouragement to Lazines & Vice, and the grand Cause of the Disorders of a Nation.

Other

Other Perſons beſides the King and Baſhaw are eminent in this City; the *Lagaw* is the Chief in the next place, He is the firſt perſon of the *Duan*, and is the General of the Armies abroad: Under him are the *Cheuſes*, which are like our Juſtices of Peace, or Sheriffs. The next are *Boulgebuſhes*, Men like our Bayliffs; they are Servants to the *Duan*: They remain three years in their Offices, and then go out with the Armies as Controulers of the reſt.

Beſides theſe, are other *Buſhes*, Captains and Officers of the Militia; they wear a Badge of Honour on their Heads, and are diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by their Turbant, that is wound about in the form of a Sugar-Loaf; behind a Red Croſs falls down: It is not lawful for any to take this Attire but themſelves. It is the Badge

Badge of their Office, as the Red Scarf is the Sign of Command amongſt Chriſtians.

In the Camp there are other Great Men; as *Daventees*, *Mouchees*, &c.

An *Acha Baſha* is an experienced man amongſt them, one that hath been in ſeveral Encounters, who commands a Party when it is ſeparated from the Main Body. He muſt be an old man, and when once he comes to that Employment, he can riſe no higher as other Officers can.

About the City are moſt pleaſant Gardens, Orchards, and fair Houſes belonging to the Inhabitants.

Further in the Countrey, very good Corn grows upon the little Hills that appear round about.

Here is plenty of all things unleſs it be of Wine, which is not made

made by the *Turks* or *Moors*. They of *Argiers* are not so scrupulous as the stricter sort; their Consciences can suffer them to be drunk with Wine when they take good store in Prizes.

In the City, towards the East side, is a very strong House built, and some Souldiers to keep guard. I enquired what the Place was, and I was informed that it was the Publick Treasury-House: Every year they cast in vast Sums of Money, according to their happiness in the Encounters with Christians. They never take out of it: It is thought there are many Millions shut up in that Hole. The last *Barbarossa* built it for the Publick; and to encourage the rest to give liberally, he put in 2000 Dollars.

When the Ships come in, and when the Lots are made, there is

alwaies ſomething for the Treaſury, and a good Portion for *Mahomet*.

It ſeems theſe Heathens have Religion enough to make them honour their Prophet, and thoſe that repreſent his Place amongſt them; for the moſt part ſuch are good for nothing elſe but to ſay the Publick Prayers: Yet the People are ſo far from deſpiſing them, that they bear a great reſpect unto them; and ſuffer not any to be in want that attends at their Devotions.

This Portion which is called the Portion of *Mahomet* in the Diviſion of the Prize-Goods, is put into the Hands of a Treaſurer appointed for that purpoſe, and he diſtributes equally to all their Religious men: If they find at any time that he hath converted the leaſt part to his private uſe, he is

put

put to death in a moſt cruel manner: He is ſtript naked, and at the Door of the *Marabut* he is empaled alive, and then in that manner raiſed to the top of the Steeple of a *Moſquet*, where he is expoſed to Publick view for three daies; and then his Body is carried out of the City, to be given for food to the Wild Beaſts.

His Eſtate is all ſold for the benefit of the Religious Men; for they look upon it as conſecrated to *Mahomet*, when the leaſt part of what belongs to him hath been mingled amongſt it.

This People hath wiſely provided againſt their Covetouſneſs & diſorderly Behaviour, that rob or diminiſh from the Maintenance of thoſe Orders of Men that ſerve the Publick in the Worſhip of God, and that keep up the Honour of Religion amongſt them; for they

are ſenſible that the preſervation of themſelves and Goverment depends upon their eſteem, their Credit and Proſperity, who only are able to perſwade men to ſubmit to the eſtabliſh'd Laws; therefore there are here moſt ſevere Puniſhments inflicted upon all thoſe that venture to injure ſuch either in their Eſtates or Perſons. And there is very good proviſion made that they may not fall into the diſeſteem of the People.

There are excellent Orders to ſtir them up to the Service of God: they are often ſummoned to Prayers; In the Morning, which time they call *Salam*, at Twelve of the Clock, named *Dochar*, at Four in the Afternoon is their *Aſſara*; at Sun-ſetting, *Mogharb*; at Twilight, *Uſher*; at Midnight is *Ou-el*; the next is *Iſtanay*: At theſe ſeveral times great Numbers

bers of all ſorts do reſort to their *Moſquets*, and there in an humble manner they pray to God and *Mahomet*.

Thoſe that are negligent or careleſs in coming to Prayer, are taken notice of, and if they have been formerly Chriſtians, they are excluded from all hopes of Employment, and at the leaſt offence ſeverely treated.

The Ceremonies obſerved in the Conſecration of their Religious Men are not unworthy of our Notice; The Father of the young man muſt bring him to the *Marabut*, when he ſits in the Chief *Moſquet* of the City with a numorous Attendance, to be Witneſſes of his Dedication to that Service. They enter the Place, the Father holding the Son by the Right hand, and both together go ſtraight to the *Marabut*, and kiſs

the Border of his Robe. After this Ceremony, the *Marabut* asks the Father whether he can read; the Father anſwers, Yes. A Book is immediately preſented to the young Fellow, uſually the *Alcoran*, who reads in it a Page: If he doth not miſs a word, but pronounce well and diſtinctly, he is then admitted: The *Marabut* calls him by his Name, and cauſeth it to be enrolled in the Catalogue of the Order: Then comes a Fellow with a ſharp Knife, and cuts in his Right Arm the Figure of a half Moon; into the Wound is put ſome Gunpowder, which being blown up, leaves a blew Impreſſion, that nothing can take away, unleſs the place be cut off.

Afterwards ſome Prayers being made, tending to the Confirmation of him into their Holy Orders, he is obliged to ſwear by *Mahomets*

Lock

Lock of Hair to obſerve certain Rules.

He is then cloathed in another manner before the People, and the *Marabut* takes him into his Arms, and gives him a Kiſs, which ſanctifies him for ever; the ſolemnity ends in Muſick and Dancing. This is practiſed at their admittance into that Rank of Men which they eſteem holy, and who only may publickly read the *Alcoran*.

I ſhall ſay nothing of their Marriages and Circumciſions, their Cuſtoms are not much different from the *Turks*.

I did obſerve many particulars in the Happy time of my Slavery, for I had liberty to view the City, and to walk up and down; my buſineſs and work was only to wait upon my Lady at the time of her Devotions, ſometimes it was at *Moghar*, and ſometimes

in the Day at *Dochar*. I did diſcover my ſelf to her, and told her of the happineſs of a *Chriſtian* Life in our Countrey; I laboured to perſwade her to eſcape out of the old Mans reach; I promiſed my Aſſiſtance, and that if ſhe would conſent unto it, I ingaged my ſelf to her toMarry her. She had two Children, a Boy and a Girl, that kept her in that place, otherwiſe I think I had then got my Freedom and carryed her away; but ſhe would not for that cauſe hearken to my perſwaſions, nor ſuffer me to talk of my Liberty, telling me, that I ſhould want nothing whilſt I remained in that place, and in her ſervice; that if I rendred my ſelf unworthy of it, by offering to runaway, I ſhould become the moſt miſerable of all men.

I was ever after more humble and

and dutiful, and was afraid ſhe ſhould diſcover in me an inclination to be gone.

During this time I received ſeveral Letters from *Cadiz*, *Malaga*, and other *Engliſh* Factories, that mentioned my Redemption, but I could never expect to obtain it from my kind Miſtreſs.

About that time ſhe departed this Life, and left me ſufficient cauſe to lament: Another of the *Sultan*'s Wives was ſuſpected to have poyſoned her, becauſe the *Sultan* had conceived a greater Love for her, by reaſon of her conſtant Devotions, than for the other. Before her Death, about ſix moneths, ſhe was brought to Bed of a pretty little Girl, ſomewhat whiter than ordinary; the old Fool thought himſelf to be the Father of it. I was once admitted to ſee it; but now my Miſtreſs

Miſtreſs was dead, I was left to the Misfortunes and Miſeries of a ſlaviſh Life. I was forced again to return to a hard Service, although her Goodneſs had laboured to free me; for ſhe ſent to the man at whoſe houſe I lay, being her Couſin German, to ſpeak with him before her Death: She did then make him promiſe to give me my Releaſe after her Burial in requital of my good Service, and by her Gentlewoman ſent me a Preſent of Gold, to a conſiderable value, which I did not poſſeſs long. You may eaſily imagine my grief to part with ſo true a Friend: It was not a little increas'd when I perceiv'd the Fellow would not perform his Couſins requeſt; but inſtead of ſending me away, carried me to the Market again to be ſold. I did long expoſtulate the buſineſs with him, but could never

ver have other Reaſons of his proceeding but this, That I ſhould not anger him for fear he ſhould publiſh the Myſtery, which would infallibly coſt me my Head.

I was forced to ſubmit to his unjuſt pleaſure. He led me to the Market, and there I was ſold for 300 Dollars; for I never made my ſelf known to him; he always look'd upon me as a pitiful Fellow, unable to redeem my ſelf.

My next Maſter was by Profeſſion a Gardener, he had me into his Orchards, and there with a good Cudgel he made me underſtand a trade I never knew before. I endured much with him; for he gave me ſuch great Tasks to perform, that I was not able to hold out.

At the leaſt diſpleaſure he threatned to ſtab and kill me; therefore the fear of Death made me ſeek my

my eſcape. I was ſometimes ſent to fetch Lime for a Building that he had in hand near the Sea-ſhore. A Veſſel was lately arrived from *France*, to redeem the Captives; it lay without the Mould.

At that time that I was on the Sand it was dusky, a *French* man offered me his aſſiſtance, I accepted of it, and went into his Boat; but I was diſcovered before I could get off the Mould, and ſent back to my Maſter, that puniſhed me with a hundred blows on the Soles of my Feet, which rendred me uncapable for his Service many days.

He was ſoon weary of my Company, and ſold me to the *Engliſh* Renegado that came on board our Ship at our Arrival. I expected from him a kinder entertainment, but found leſs: He was cruel and ſevere to me, he made me work night

night and day. I often treated with him for my Ranſom, but found his Demands to be ſo high, that I could not comply with him. He abus'd me moſt ſadly about five Moneths, and then Death delivered me of his Tyranny.

His Executors ſold me again amongſt his Goods and Chattels. I fell next inro the hands of an *Italian* Renegado, named *Iſhmael Reiz*, who was not kinder to me than my former Maſters; my Work was painful, my Diet mean, my Labour continual, and my Rewards the Blows of a hard Cudgel.

I could not ſuffer long this Service; therefore I ſought to diſpleaſe my Patron, and make him ſell me to another.

He gave me next to an Officer of the Militia called *Hally Hamez Reiz*, who was ſo well pleaſed with

with my Perſon and Countenance, that he reſolved not to part with me for any Money. I offered unto him 800 Dollars: He told me I ſhould firſt go with him in the Countrey, and at his return I ſhould have liberty to be redeem'd if I behaved my ſelf well.

At that time the *Turks* did ſend out a ſtrong Army to gather the Contributions of the People, and to relieve *Tremſen* or *Climſan*, a ſtrong and populous City in the Country.

There is a Garriſon of *Turks* that are ſent every year to that place, and another that comes from thence; for as it is a great City, the Countrey round about do always ſubmit to thoſe that are Maſters of that Place. It concerns therefore the *Turks* to fortifie and preſerve that City for themſelves againſt the Attempts of the *Arabs*,

rabs, that are their deadly Enemies.

Having run through ſo many ſtrange and unexpected Fortunes, I did not hope to meet with leſs Variety in this Expedition, in the which I was engaged amongſt the reſt; my Maſter was a Commander of a hundred Men: He was very paſſionate and laſcivious, nevertheleſs Valiant; as I did afterwards learn.

We marched out in very good Order, with our Flying Colours and ſome few Field-Pieces very ſmall.

The Army was compoſed of Twelve Thouſand Men; Four Thouſand were to go Weſtward, and gather the contributions along the Sea-Coaſt as far as *Tetuan* and the Kingdom of *Fez*: The next Four Thouſand were to march towards *Tunis*; and the third Four Thou-

Thouſand were to enter into the Country.

The Cuſtom of the *Turks* is to gather the Contributions upon the Inhabitants who do not pay willingly; therefore they venture not amongſt them but in great Numbers, well armed, able to oppoſe an Enemy, or prevent a ſudden ſurprizal. There is a Natural Antipathy between them. The *Moors* that dwell in the Kingdom, and the *Arabs* do hate the *Turks*, becauſe they are imperious, and and becauſe they are obliged to pay unto them an yearly Tribute.

The time that theſe Armies ſet forth was in *June*, the Harveſt, when the Corn was ripe and fit for uſe: then the Country was able to furniſh the yearly Revenue either in Corn or Money.

The Commander of the Weſtern

ſtern Circuit was *Abel Hamed Simon*; of the Eaſtern were two Chieftains, *Halac Rigla Reiz*, an old Renegado of *Spain*, and *Hakc Sim Haly*, a young Blade that had more Precipitation than Wiſdom; they met with many Miſchances, as you ſhall afterwards hear, and had it not been for our unexpected Approach, the whole Army had been cut in pieces.

Our Commander was a judicious man, but very unfortunate; cruel, bold and valiant, a great Enemy of the *Arabs*; his Name was *Ben Oſman Encher*, he had been a great Commander at Sea, and fought in many notable Encounters againſt the Chriſtians, never with ſo much ſucceſs as in the Year 36. againſt a *Portugueſe Caraque*, near the Iſland of *Tenerifa*, ſayling from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and bound for *Lisbon*, laden with very rich

Commodities to a great value. His ſhare was ſo conſiderable, that he was raiſed from a poor and a mean Eſtate to a good Fortune, and to the Eſteem of the *Divan*; eſpecially becauſe the good Succeſs of that Fight was attributed to his Valour and Reſolution: For the *Chriſtians* making a ſtout reſiſtance, the *Turks* were diſcouraged from further Attempts, and not willing to continue their Enterprize longer, when he with his drawn Cymeter did compel ſome, and perſwade others to try again the *Portuguez* Courage, and ſo by that means won the Ship, and brought great Riches into the City: He was ever after highly eſteemed, and employed in great Affairs where any danger or difficulty did appear. For that Reaſon he commanded the Army that was to go the middle Circuit; becauſe

cauſe there are a ſort of People very valiant and ſtout, that ſometimes make a ſtrong Reſiſtance to the *Turks*, and when they ſee their advantage, they refuſe Tribute.

Our Army was compoſed of Horſe and Foot; a thouſand Horſe, and two thouſand Foot were numbred at the Muſters, beſides Slaves and Servants.

The Cavalry was compoſed of *Turks* born, and *Moors* that had quitted their Countreys intereſt to ſerve them of *Argiers*; and for the moſt part they were Inhabitants of the City, and had there their Wives and Children.

The Infantry was made up of Renegado-Chriſtians, whereof there are ſuch number in that place, that they bear all the ſway and command both by Sea and Land. They are as Imperious over the reſt as the *Janizaries* in

Turky over the *Greeks*, and the *Mamalukes* in *Egypt* were over the ancient Inhabitants.

The *Divan* is compoſed of this ſort of men, who are moſt skilful becauſe they are acquainted with the Affairs of *Europe*, and better able to manage the Publick Buſineſs relating to that part of the World, and to give Orders. Some of them do get vaſt Eſtates, others are miſerable and poor, and therefore are obliged to the meaneſt Offices.

With this ſtrong Party we ſet forward, and came to a Place the firſt day called *Atſabah*, at two Leagues diſtance from the Sea: It was a pretty little Town ſituate on the Decline of a pleaſant Hill, that was covered on the right hand with a Large Wood, extream Buſhy, about two Miles in length. The Houſes were more handſom than

than we could expect in a Coun trey Village. About it were to be ſeen the Ruines of old Buildings that did only appear out of the Earth. A Chriſtian Renegado that had ſtudied in the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, informed me, that this place was named anciently *Stilpeia*, and that it had been an Epiſcopal See in the time of the Chriſtian Churches.

The Chief man of the place was a *Turk*, retired from the Affairs and Noiſe of the City, here he was reſolved to ſpend the reſt of his days, that were not very many; for I conceive he was above fourſcore.

We lodged that night about this little Town. Round about *Argeirs* there are many ſuch, at ſome diſtance from the place.

The next morning we marched by break of Day, and went five

Leagues before we did reſt. We paſſed by the Tents of many *Arabs*, who had gathered all their Corn. The Chief of every Family paid our Receiver in Dollars and Gold, whereof there is a great quantity all along the Sea-Coaſt. They informed our General that a ſmall number of their Countreymen were met together, and were reſolved to diſpute unto us the paſſage of a River.

This News made us ſtand upon our Guards, and was the occaſion of frequent Alarms given to our Camp; for at the ſight of a few Horſemen, we did imagine the Enemy to be at their Heels, and ready to charge us.

This days Journey was very pleaſant; for although I had my Maſters Lance, and a Gun to carry on my Shoulder, our Victuals that we brought with us were not yet

yet ſpent, the way was very good, and we had ſeveral Accidents that we met with, that gave us a great deal of ſport; beſides I had accoſted an *Engliſh Turk*, with whom I did entertain my ſelf of the Affairs of our Nation; I found him deſirous to ſeek his eſcape, becauſe he had not lighted upon ſo good a Fortune as others in their Apoſtaſie, and becauſe he had been put by an Employment that he had ſought after; and I think his Conſcience did a little trouble him to have obſcured that Truth that he knew to be ſo; therefore when I took the liberty to lay it before his Eyes, he could not reſtrain his Tears.

Our General had no difficulty this day; for ſeveral came and brought in at the place appointed their uſual Tribute. The Inhabitants are ſo near the City, and have

ſo great a dependency upon it, that they are affraid to diſoblige it in the leaſt. Therefore when thoſe other people that were in Arms, did think to revolt from the *Turks*, they ſent ſome to ſollicite theſe to join with them. They did all wiſh to be delivered from the *Turks* Tiranny, but they were affraid to venture, becauſe their near Habitations were likely to ſuffer firſt the *Turks* Vengeance and Fury.

The Country we found very fruitful of Corn and Fodder. As we paſſed by a Wood, we had the ſight of ſeveral Wild Beaſts that returned from ſeeking their Prey. Our Van-guard did ſhoot at many of them; one of our Company, to ſhew his Valour, met a Lion that advanc'd towards us, and with his Cymeter in his hand encountred him: The ſport almoſt coſt the Fellow his Life, for the Lion

Lion was very ſtrong, and with his Paws he had twice ſtruck him down, the laſt time the Lion in a rage had bit off part of his Arm; he had inſtantly devoured him, had not we all ſhot at him, & fixed above 100 Bullets in his Body. The Fellow we found almoſt dead with fear, under the Lion. He was glad with the loſs of ſome of his Fleſh, to be ſo happily eſcap'd; none pitied him, or was ſorry for his wounds, his raſh Enterprize did deſerve no leſs.

We journeyed about three Leagues, and we came to a little Valley very fruitful of Palms and Olive Trees, a ſmall Rivulet, covered with Strawberry Buſhes, did run through it, and water the Plain; at each end a Grove did grow.

In one, as we paſſed, I ſaw a Flying Serpent, about the bigneſs

bigneſs of an ordinary Dog, with a long Tail, and a Head like an Ape, with a larger mouth, and a long Tongue, the Body had about four Foot in length; we ſhot at it, but could not kill it: It threatned ſome of our men when they ventured to come near it, and could not be obliged to depart until a great number of us were arrived at the Place. I ſaw it near a pleaſant Fountain that did riſe in one ſide of the furthermoſt Grove. I enquired of the Name, but could not learn it; it had Wings of divers Colours, the chief were Red and White: It hovered long over our heads, and had not the Noiſe of our Guns frighted it away, I think it had ventured amongſt us again. I could not diſtinguiſh of what ſubſtance the Wings were; they were bigger than thoſe of our winged Fowls;

all

all the Birds that ſaw it at a diſtance were glad to fly. I imagined it to be a kind of Baſilisk, a deſperate Serpent, and extraordinary Venomous. This ſight was no leſs wonderful to the reſt than to me; for all profeſſed to have never ſeen the like: That made me believe it was ſome In-land Creature not uſually ſeen near the Sea-Coaſt.

We met in this Journey nothing elſe remarkable, but ſome Ancient Pillars of Marble; upon one I ſaw ſome *Arabick* Letters; A *Moor* told me that they ſignified the Name of a great Commander that won a Battel fighting againſt the Inhabitants, when he led the *Arabians* into that Country, *I* Zidi Dockra Moukadem *under the Renowned General and Prince* Abel Hamed, *do erect this Pillar in memory of a great Victory obtained of the*

the Brabbers, *in the which I kill'd their Commander with my own Hands, whoſe Name was* Azoret Moudem; *he was followed by* 6000 *Stout Souldiers; I had only* 2000 *of my Countrey-men; but our good Prophet would not ſuffer us to be oppreſt by his Enemies; he lent us a favourable Aſſiſtance, and in one hours time we deſtroyed* 3582 *with the loſs of* 37 *of my Men, and of the* Hageria 130.

About a League farther we met with ſeveral Heaps of Stones, and near unto them, in the way ſide, a large Cave, into the which, with my Maſters Leave, I entered: It was hewn out of a Rock, there were ſeveral Chambers about five Foot broad, and as many long; there was nothing remarkable but ſeveral heaps of Bones: It ſeems the Wild Beaſts did make it their Retreat when they had ſeized on

their

their Prey. I imagined it to be a Place made for the Dwelling of ſome ſolitary *Anachoret* of the Primitive Chriſtians, retired out of the World into that remote place. That which confirmed me in this Belief, was a great Number of Croſſes and Crucifixes artificially made in the Rock, in the inner Chamber, which had no other Light but that which entered in by Reflections from the Caves Mouth through the other Rooms. I had only time to look upon this Religious Place; for the coming up of the Rear haſtened me away. That Night we reach'd as far as *Boumelli*, a good Town ſituate upon a River ſide, very pleaſant becauſe of the Medows that did encompaſs it, and ſeveral little Hills that were to be ſeen afar off, crowned with Orange and Limon Trees that are always green in

thoſe Countries. The Inhabitants furniſhed us with all things neceſſary, and when our Army began to approach, they came in a very humble manner to pay homage to our Commander in Chief; the *Shack* of the Place went in the Head of them on foot, and kiſs'd the Hem of our Generals Garment, and preſented unto him a Basket full of Loaves, two white Cows, and half a dozen young Barbs. The Preſent was accepted, and they were confirmed in the poſſeſſion of their Lands.

There were in the Town about 600 Houſes or Huts; ſome were pretty conſiderable, and adorned with Marble Pillars, and good Workmanſhip.

They were moſt Graziers; for we found hereabouts ſeveral Droves of Cattel very fat.

The Country People informed

us of the Design of the *Arabs* to resist us: They were gathered together beyond the River *Talna*, where they were resolved to try the Fortune of a Battel: All their Substance they had transported to the Top of a high Mountain, called by the Inhabitants *Azar*, unto which they were resolved to flee, if they did lose the Day.

The reason of their Revolt, as was pretended, was the *Turks* Tyranny, the Poverty of the Year not able to furnish for their own Livelihood, and for the Tribute demanded from them; therefore they had made haste to gather up the Corn, and had prepared themselves to make resistance.

This kind of People did not want a Resolution to fight, nor good Conduct in the management of their Affairs; for they had dispatch'd away several Messengers into

into the Neigbouring Countries for Aid, and had drawn a great company to their Aſſiſtance.

Our General gave notice of all things to the other Armies, that they might draw towards him, if Occaſion did require it: Nevertheleſs he proceeded in his March, and did ſend every day ſeveral Parties of Horſe from the main Body to receive the Offerings of the People.

The third day, which was according to our Account the 20*th* of *June*, we paſt over high Mountains fenced on all ſides with craggy Rocks; we were obliged ſometimes to climb over them: Our Horſe took a compaſs about by a way more eaſie.

About Noon the Sun was extraordinary hot, which obliged us to ſeek a Repoſe under the ſhady Trees that grew in this Stony Ground;

ground; as I was reſting my ſelf at a diſtance from my Patrons Company, a great Scorpion ſpies me in her way, and as I was between ſleeping and waking, the venomous Creature fixed her ſting in my naked Leg ſo gently that I had not felt it, had not my next Neighbour advertiſed me. I had heard much of that Beaſt; when I ſaw my ſelf wounded by it, and my fleſh ſwelling; immediately I began to fear the increaſe of the Venom, but ſome had already killed it, and brought the Blood unto me to apply to the Wound. It was wonderful to ſee the preſent cure that the Blood gave; it had no ſooner touch'd the tumor, but it began to decreaſe, and out of the little prick came forth a Liquor white as Milk, by that I found that the blood of the Scorpion hath an attractive virtue.

I had no ſooner eſcaped this Miſchief, but I fell into a worſe; my Maſter had ſent me to the Rear to buy Victuals for himſelf; for there were ſome in that place that did ſell Bread and Meat ready dreſs'd: As I was returning loaded, I fell down with my burden a ſteep Rock, and bruiſed my ſelf; but the fear leſt my Maſter ſhould cudgel me for my Misfortune, rouzed me up, and made me ſpeed towards him.

From this unhappy place we removed up Hill through a Countrey that was not inhabited, unleſs it be by Monſters and Wild Beaſts, whereof we ſaw a great many; ſome not known to me before.

It ſeems the Deſign of our General was to ſurprize the *Arabian* Army on a ſudden, and to come upon them by a way that they leaſt ſuſpected.

ſuſpected. We marched here through Woods, over Rocks and Hills three days together. I had the ſatisfaction for my pains to ſee ſeveral Creatures; of which I ſhall give a brief Account.

This Mountain is part of the *Atlas*, it runs all along through this Kingdom, and that of *Fez*, and reaches as far as the main Ocean; ſome part of it is very high.

We came to a place in this hot time of Summer, which was very cold: In the Corners that were not expoſed to the Sun was a great deal of Ice and Snow. This place which gave us a Proſpect over all the Countrey, was in the ſecond Region of the Air.

Here we found plenty of woods and Trees, and ſeveral ſorts of Birds; one we did kill that had four Legs as a Beaſt: Its Body was as big as a Turkie-Cock, the

Head was like an Owl, its Tail was extream broad, the Plumes were grey, and the Head only black; it did not fly very ſwiftly, therefore our people had not much difficulty to kill it.

We ſaw ſeveral ſorts of Lions; towards the Evening they did go out of their Dens, when the *Jackals* began to bark.

The nobleſt ſort of Lion is that which is called the *Royal*; it is the biggeſt and the ſtrongſt ſort; it hath a Shape ſomewhat differing from the reſt, and a Voice more ſtout: When any of the others do meet ſuch an one, they ſeem to yield a reſpect unto him. He is more grave in his Motion, more fierce in the Encounter, undaunted in the greateſt danger.

There are other ſorts of a leſſer Size. Every night we were viſited with ſeveral Companies of wild Crea-

Creatures; ſome had the boldneſs to break in upon us, but theſe never returned again to their company to tell News.

In an Evening we diſcovered afar off a great Beaſt; ſome of us went nearer to it to diſcharge our Guns at it: It was a Monſter of a large Bulk, the Head was like a Lion, the Paws like a Bear, the hinder parts much like to an Aſs; when it was killed, every one in the Army had a ſight of it; I then did remember the Saying of the *Romans*, *Africa ſemper apportat aliquid novi*; every year there is ſome ſtrange Creature or other to be ſeen in theſe remote places.

Some make it their buſineſs to watch them at the Seaſon of the Year that they uſually come into the World, and employ all their Art to catch them, that they might lead them from place to place a-

live, to ſhew them to the Inhabitants for money.

There are here a great number of wild Goats, we had the ſight of ſome that climbed up the ſteepy Rocks, but could not come within Shot of them.

Another Creature I ſaw here much like unto a Dog, very nimble and quick ſighted, but yielding an extraordinary ſtink; it is called by the Moors *Subſib.*

There is alſo another of the ſame ſhape, only this difference, that it hath a white Tail, and adventures in the night amongſt the Inhabitants to ſteal the Good-wives Hens and Geeſe; it is called *Thaloub*; it is of the nature of our *Engliſh* Foxes, very ſubtil and crafty.

I ſaw here in this wild place ſeveral other ſorts of Serpents and Beaſts, of which I could not come near

near to take a full view, therefore I ſhall not adventure to deſcribe them.

I had almoſt forgot one of a ſtrange Nature; it appear'd unto us as a White Lamb, ſomething differing in the ſhape, as we were marching through a Valley; but when it perceived us to approach in ſuch Numbers, it fled before us; our Captain thought it had been ſome ſtragling Lamb belonging to ſome Mountainous People, and becauſe we were not well provided with good Victuals, he ſent ſome of us to overtake it before it got into the neighbouring thickets of a riſing Hill: I had Order to purſue it, and accompany the Hunters. As we came within a hundred Paces of it, it made more haſte than ordinary, and began to ſhift for it ſelf amongſt the Trees; but as it could not well eſcape

from us, becauſe it was already weary, and very fat, we overtook it at the entry in of the Buſhes; but perceiving us ſo near, it ran under one, and that we might not find it, it changed in an inſtant its white colour into the ſame with the Buſh, which unexpected alteration gave us a great deal of trouble. We had never found it again, had not one of the Company diſcharged a Musket; at the Noiſe it roſe up in a fright, and began to run for its Life; we little thought it to be the ſame, nevertheleſs ſome of us did venture after it, and ſome remained in the place, ſeeking the white Beaſt: The Purſuers ſhot off one of its Legs, and then cried to us to forbear ſeeking, and that the counterfeit Lamb was caught. We went to be Eye witneſſes of the Wonder; it was the ſame ſhap'd Beaſt,

Beaſt, but the colour was no more White as before, the Milky Colour was changed into a Blackiſh Gray: Its Coat was a fine Wool, the Head was like a Wolf, not altogether ſo long, it had very ſharp Teeth, and a fierce Look, the Hinder-parts were like a Sheep: It is one of the ſtrangeſt Creatures I ever ſaw. I wondred how it could alter its White Wool into a Colour ſo different: I imagined this to be the Beaſt mentioned by the Learned, that takes the Colour of the place where it lays; a good Emblem of an Hypocrite.

We ſpent three days climbing over theſe mountainous places, and fighting with ſtrange and unknown Creatures to me: But as this was not the buſineſs we intended, we made haſte into the plain Countrey; our Horſe and Carriages

riages we had ſent by another way, a little about, ſo we arrived at the Paſſage of the River before them.

The *Arabs* ſlept in great ſecurity, little thinking that we would adventure over the Mountains and Rocks.

Our General Commanded us to reſt, and fit our ſelves for Action, for he imagined, that aſſoon as we ſhould come into the Plain, our arrival would be known to the Enemies, and that they would not fail to make Attempts upon us on a ſuddain. We refreſhed our ſelves all that Evening, until the next Morning, when an Alarum was ſounded, at the which we all ran to our Arms, and put our ſelves in order, expecting the Onſet of ſome *Arabs*, but no Enemy appeared, unleſs it was a company of Apes purſued by a few Jaccals, who

who made ſuch a noiſe in the Wood that was near us, running up and down the Branches, that thoſe upon the skirts of the Army thought them to be the Enemy, that took the advantage of the place to fire upon us; their needleſs Fear did alſoon appear as the nimble Creatures recover'd the tops of the higheſt trees, to whoſe protection they did dare to commit themſelves; nevertheleſs the Allarm continued, and ran, as nimbly as the Apes, all over the Army, it could not be ſtopt until every one was informed of the cauſe of the Fright.

We Marched all that Morning until Noon, and then came to the foot of the Hills, where our General was reſolved to ſtay till Evening, intending with a Party at Midnight to fall upon the Enemy, who was not above ſix Miles diſtance

diſtance from us: as it began to dawn, we advanc'd, and found ſome few Tents ſtragling from the reſt; the *Arabs* that were in them, told us that the main Body was at the Ford of the River *Tafna*, expecting our Arrival; that they had broken down all the Bridges all along, and were reſolved to fight us; they further informed us of the cauſe of their Revolt: A Perſon of a Noble Family of one of their Tribes, named *Iſha Muker*, whoſe Parents had been very conſiderable in the Kingdom of *Fez*, was that year come amongſt them, with all his Subſtance; that he was look'd upon as an Eminent Commander, skilful in Affairs of War and Peace, and that he was therefore well received, becauſe alſo that he was very rich; That this was the man had perſwaded them to ſhake off the *Turkiſh* yoke.

At

At first they were timorous and fearful to revolt; but at last he encouraged them, by representing how imperious they were, the poverty of the Year, that could not furnish the Tribute-Money, and to their subsistency. Besides he told them that the *Turks* were not true *Mahometans*, that they were Heretical in their Opinions, and prophane in their Practices, and that it was not lawful to submit to, and own such for their Masters. These Reasons had work'd upon the multitude, but could not cause them to take up Arms until he had advis'd himself of this Stratagem; A Fellow was lately come into those Parts from *Mecha*, and feigned to be lame; His Pilgrimage was much more esteemed because of the pretended Impediment of his Feet.

Before he was arrived, *Elmſwar Tapnez*,

Tapnez, for that was the Noble Mans Name, had ſufficiently inſtructed him how he ſhould behave himſelf: He brought with him a Letter which was directed to the Chief Leading men of the Countrey, from the Keeper of *Mahomet's* Temple; the Contents were, That *Mahomet* had appear'd unto him in a Dream, and commanded him to ſignifie unto them that it was his Pleaſure to aſſiſt them this year in a notable manner, and free them from the Slavery of the *Turk*: It promiſed beſides the rewards of Heaven to thoſe that ſhould be valiant, and eternal puniſhment to the Cowards and Diſobedient.

This Letter was given almoſt at the ſame time to the Grandees, and divulged all abroad amongſt the *Arabs* in the Kingdom; ſome did give credit to it, others did look upon

upon it as an Impoſture. Nevertheleſs an Aſſembly was called of the Chief of them, where the Letter being again produc'd in the preſence of *Tapnez*, the *Hage* or Religious Pilgrim ſeeing him come in, fell on his Face and kiſs'd the hem of his Garment; the Aſſiſtants wondred at this humility, not uſual in perſons of that Holy Order, until he had told them the Cauſe: He affirmed that the Great Prophet had appeared that night unto him, and in conſideration of his great pains he had ſuffered in his Travels to *Mecha*, he would cure him of his Lameneſs, that he had ſhew'd him the Perſon in his ſhape that ſhould lay his hand upon him and cure him, and that it was this ſame man that was preſent: *Tapnez* ſeem'd to increaſe the number of the Wonderers, and would not be perſwaded the Revelation

velation had been real, until the *Hage* or Holy Man with all the Aſſembly earneſtly requeſted him to try what he was able to do: At laſt he conſented to their Prayers, and with his Right Hand began to ſtroke the Lame man.

He no ſooner felt the others finger, but he began to leap, and falling at his Feet, adored him as a Holy Man.

The Aſſembly taking notice of the Cure, and the manner of it, did really believe the *Hage*, and without delay eſtabliſhed *Tapuez* for their General and Chief Commander, until they could give notice of their Deſignes to ſome of the Blood-Royal of *Mahomet*, who only may command over them as King or Emperor. It was then reſolved alſo that they would no longer pay Tribute to the *Turk*: *Tapuez* confirmed his Credit by

many

many other feigned Miracles; ſo that he was look'd upon in the the Countrey as ſome extraordinary Fellow ſent from Heaven to their Aſſiſtance.

He had gathered together thirteen thouſand Horſe and Foot; the Countrey People reported more: and with this Army was reſolved to wait for the *Turkiſh* Army that came that way to gather Contributions, and to relieve the Garriſon of *Chinſan* or *Tremiſen*, a City in the middle of the Countrey, not inferiour to *Fez*.

The Numbers of our Enemies did ſtartle us when we heard how they were reſolved to revenge themſelves for all paſt Affronts; therefore the Commanders did deſire the General not to expoſe them to ſo eminent a danger until the other Armies had joined with him.

His Courage was great, he could not yield to this wholsom advice; his Hopes were greater: He was resolved to get all the honour of the Victory to himself; therefore he proposed to fall upon the *Arabs* that night; he shewed it to his Captains, to perswade them, what an easie thing it was to rout the Enemy that was so secure, and that had not any notice of their Approach; and that unless they did speedily make use of the Opportunity, the Horse and Baggage would be delivered into the Hands of the *Arabs*, whose Numbers were able to oppress the small Party that came directly that way. It was too late to go back, we were now so near, that unless we did surprize the Enemy, it was impossible to escape.

According to our Generals Orders,

ders, as it began to dawn, we march'd with all speed into the Plain along the River, and about two or three hours in the night we came within the Noise of the People in the Tents.

Our General divided us into three Parties, appointing over each a skilful Leader, an *Asha Bashaw*, and commanded that we should fall upon the *Arabs* in three places.

Out of the Main Body he had separated a certain number to seise on certain straggling Horses which might be feeding about the Camp; These he intended to employ in case he put the Army to flight.

Assoon as we came within a quarter of a Mile of the Enemy, we found a small Party lodged in a hundred Tents, which we surrounded according to our Orders. We killed all that we found alive,

with very little noiſe. In the Medows and by the Bank of the River great Companies of Horſes were taken for our uſe.

It ſeems theſe Tents had been placed to guard them from Mountainers or Wild Beaſts: Our General made very good uſe of them in the Diſorder and Confuſion of the Rebels, for he cauſed them to be mounted by ſome of his own Party, and commanded them to purſue the Enemy.

Aſſoon as we came to the firſt Tents, we fell upon them without Mercy, and did great Execution. The two other Parties entred the Camp by ſeveral ways, having fetch'd a Compaſs about; we found no reſiſtance until we came to the middle of the Tents.

There was a large Spot of Ground unto which the *Arabs* did run together at the ſound of the Alarm:

Alarm: They had not time to put themſelves in a good Order; therefore at the third Volley of Shot they began to diſperſe, and to ſhift for themſelves by divers ways. The two other Parties met ſeveral Companies of them, which they either kill'd or took Priſoners. The moſt of them recovered their Horſes, and fled for their Lives.

Our ſmall Party of Horſe was not idle in the mean whiles; they ventur'd after the Enemy with more Noiſe, than Ability to do harm.

In the dark their Numbers could not be well diſcerned; but this hindred them from viewing us the next day; for knowing that we had both Horſe and Foot, they would not hazard themſelves near us, until they had been informed by ſome Runaways of our ſmall Numbers.

They fled to the next Hills, where all their Substance had been stored.

The Plunder of the Camp was but small; such things we found that Beggars would scarce lift from under their Feet; a few nasty Tents we erected of such pitiful Stuff that I never saw the like. It seems the *Arabs* delight not in rich Houshold-stuff, but in numbers of Sheep and Camels.

Some few Horses fell into our hands the next day.

In this Attempt we lost about 50 men, and 435 of the *Arabians* were kill'd in and about the Camp. Our General found in some of the Tents Letters sent from the *Arabians* in the other Kingdoms, to encourage these to resist the *Turkish* Power, promising all assistance that they could furnish: For fear therefore that the Enemy should receive

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from their Neighbours and Brethren ſuch Supplies as ſhould encourage them to revenge themſelves, and for fear we ſhould loſe the paſſage of the River, which was of ſo great importance to the *Turkiſh* Affairs and Deſigns, our General and his Council reſolved to fortifie themſelves on both ſides in the beſt manner that the place would permit; and with all ſpeed to diſpatch away ſome Meſſengers to the other Armies, to haſten them in their March to his aſſiſtance; for he knew himſelf unable to encounter the *Arabs*, or to proceed in his Deſigns and March towards *Chinſan* with his ſmall Number.

Three Trenches were drawn on the Enemies ſide, and one on the other. There we thought our ſelves ſecure; for the Enemies Horſe were not able to come to us,

their Foot were poor and miſerable, ten of them do not dare to look a *Turk* in the Face.

The ſituation of the Place did favour our Enterprize; for the Ground on both ſides is higher than the reſt at the Ford. The River is deep in all other places, and runs in a narrow Channel; but when it comes there, it ſpreads it ſelf, finding more Elbow room: The Riſing Ground forces it to run in a larger Stream, and then again the Water is confin'd to a leſſer Channel; ſo that only in this place we may paſs on foot without fear of Drowning.

Two days after the Battel, our Cavalry and Baggage came ſafe to us, although they had been met by ſeveral Parties of *Arabs*, and forced to skirmiſh many times.

By this new Supply our Courages began to encreaſe; we were better

better able to reſiſt our Enemies Attempts in caſe they ſhould be ſo bold as to force our weak Fortifications,

We lay not long in this Poſture, before we ſaw many reſolute Parties of Horſe and Foot daring us out to Battel. They began to contemn thoſe that they formerly feared, when they knew our numbers: Every Night we had two or three Alarms given unto us.

The ſecond day after the arrival of our Cavalry, a ſtrong Party of Horſe rid within Musket-ſhot of us, calling us Cowards aud Hereticks. Our Generals Courage could not ſuffer long theſe ſmall Affronts unpuniſhed, therefore he commanded the Cavalry to haſten out and to charge them ſtoutly. It was a ſad Enterprize to many of them; above a thouſand went out, but ſcarce five hun-

hundred came back again. The cauſe of their Defeat was this; At the firſt Charge the Enemy retreats in good Order; but when the *Turks* gave another Onſet, they ran away, only with a Deſign to draw us by that feigned flight far from the Main Body, and into a ſtrong Ambuſcado that was hid behind a Hill about a Mile from the River: Our men perceived not the Deſign, but with more haſte than good ſpeed purſued them without conſideration of the danger.

Aſſoon as they were paſt the place, a good Company of Foot ſalutes them with a Volley of ſhot on the left hand, and then the Ambuſcado of Horſe riſes on the Right, at the ſame time the purſued Party turns their backs, and our poor men were ſurrounded, diſordered, and killed like ſo many

ny Sheep: Had they not had a ſtout Commander to lead them on and bring them off, they had all periſhed in the place; for the unequal Numbers of the Enemy did overpower them. About 500 eſcaped from the Slaughter.

This Misfortune did wonderfully heighten the Courage of the *Arabians*, and give Credit to their Arms.

It made our General more wary for the future, and prevented greater Deſtructions which might have happened unto us, had we not been made wiſer by our Loſſes.

The Enemy at ſeveral other times did endeavour again to catch us in the ſame Advantage; but our General was grown wary by Experience.

That the Spirits of his men might not be dejected, nor the *A-*

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rabs too proud of their Succeſs, he drew out both Horſe and Foot, and put them in a readineſs to fight.

The Enemy came to look upon us; our Horſe was ſent to take a view of them: They returned again after a light Skirmiſh, in which the Rebels had the worſt. Every day we did encounter with them, ſometimes to our Advantage, ſometimes to our Loſs. We lay not long in this place before we heard of the approach of the Eaſtern Army, Commanded by the two Generals. They had not met with any oppoſition in their Circuit, until they came within a days Journey of us; then a ſtrong Body of Horſe oppoſes them, and forces them to ſeek the ſhelter of a Hill, where they were better able to receive the Onſet of the *Arabians*. It ſeems they had heard

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of the March of that Army towards us, therefore to prevent our joining together, or rather to defeat them before they came up with us, a great number of them had ſtollen over the River ſecretly, at a great diſtance from us, and had expected them in their way.

Aſſoon as this News came to our Camp, our General reſolved to meet them in perſon, leaving in the Fortifications a ſufficient number to defend it, and the ſame appearance of his being preſent. It was my Maſters and my Fortune to accompany the Army.

At a place called by the *Arabians Stefee*, we came up with the Enemy: A Party of Horſe charged us very ſtoutly with Lance & Musket: Not many of ours were wounded, only four or five killed. They met with as ſtout reſiſtance, which forced them from us, not with-

without loſs. Our Horſe had the Chaſe of them a Mile. We did not dare to adventure again after them farther; beſides, they were more nimble than ours, becauſe they had not been tired with ſo long a Journey.

By this ſmall Encounter and Victory we opened a way to our men that we found in no ſmall diſtreſs for want of Proviſions and things neceſſary.

They could not proceed in their Journey for fear of the Enemy, that had had great advantage over them.

We found them entrenched in a ſtrong place, in ſuch a manner that all the *Arabians* were not able to drive them from thence, unleſs it were by Famine. They informed us of what had paſſed between them; that the *Arabians* had beaten them twice, and kill'd above

above a Thouſand Men. The firſt time they laid an Ambuſcado in their way, near a thick Wood, and when ſome Companies were paſt the place they fell ſuddainly upon them without mercy, and had not the Generals expoſed their Perſons to the Peril, and maintained a Fight with the Victorious Enemy, until the others had rallyed again, they had been all utterly loſt; for they were in ſuch a diſorder, that they killed one another to make way for to fly.

Our Men were poſſeſt with ſo ſtrange a fear and apprehenſion, that when our Vanguard came near the place, they imagined them to be the Enemy; their joy was no leſs than their fear, when they perceived their errour. They received us as their Protectors. We ſupplyed them with all things that they wanted, and then Marched back

back again to our Camp, unto which the other Army ſoon arrived.

With this recruit it was reſolved we ſhould ſtay no longer there, but beat up the Quarters of the Enemy: Accordingly the next day we Marched out Bag and Baggage, having left a ſmall Guard in the place to keep it, to ſecure our paſſage over again, in caſe we ſhould meet with the Misfortunes of War, which might oblige us to a Retreat.

At two Miles diſtance from the River, a ſmall Party had the Courage to Charge us, but they would not ſtand to it long. We Marched up the Hill with a great deal of Courage and Reſolution: Our men were ſo enraged by their former Loſſes, that they would not pardon any of the Enemy that fell by chance into their hands.

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This Mountain is called *Houlahka*; it is about ten miles round; it reaches very high; about it ſeveral Cottages are built, that ſerve for habitation to the Natural Inhabitants of this Country, the *Moors*; they are poor and needy for the moſt part, they feed upon ſuch things as grow wild in the Valley; for although this Mountain appears entire to the Beholders afar off, with a continued Aſcent, there are many Valleys in it, and it is compoſed of ſeveral little Hills: The lower ground is extream fruitful, watered with many pleaſant Fountains that poure down their ſtreams towards the River *Tapna*.

This place is adorned with many goodly Trees and Woods, which as in moſt places grow naturally without planting, in that ground which hath not been late-

ly employed, whereof there is very much in the Land.

The Earth of it ſelf abhors Idleneſs; when therefore it is neglected by reaſon of the ſmall Number of Inhabitants, or when it hath been long without employing its innate productive virtue, it then breaks forth into Trees & Wood, as in the *Weſt-Indies* is ſufficiently known: Our Plantations have been forc'd to make way for their Habitations with the Axe and the Saw, to hew down the Wood that did cover the Countrey; and in our Iſland, as ſome ancient Writers tell us, *Cumberland* and *Weſtmerland*, and all the Northern Parts of *England* were full of Woods, Trees and Buſhes, eſpecially upon the Mountains, where ſcarce any Wood is now to be ſeen.

In this place the *Arabians* did think

think to find a ſafe Retreat; and the rather, becauſe there were not many Advenues to the Top: Nature had on all ſides fenced it, and diſtinguiſhed it from the other Land by high and ſteepy Rocks. Five Paſſages do lead into this Place; the largeſt is a way about a hundred feet broad, in moſt places covered on both ſides with Sandy Hills, Woods and Rocks that ſeem to threaten the Paſſenger.

The Entrance into this Place was ſomewhat terrible unto us, not only becauſe of the nature of the Situation, but alſo becauſe the Enemy had ſeized upon all the difficult places and paſſages to annoy us.

Our Generals were reſolved to beat them from thence, and to fight them in their Neſt.

Both ſides of the way were li-

ned with Armed men, that did caſt upon us Stones, Timber, and whatſoever they could get. We defended our ſelves with Offenſive and Defenſive Weapons, and made a way by the Sword, until we came to a very difficult Paſſage: On both ſides were raiſed two Buſhy Woods, in which the Enemy were hid; when our men came near, they let fly againſt us ſeveral Volleys of Shot, which put us all to ſtand. The *Arabians* thought us to be amazed at this ſudden oppoſition, of which they intended to make advantage, in an inſtant came thundring upon us before and behind, the ſtouteſt of them; ſo that we were in no little trouble how to oppoſe them. Our Generals ſhared amongſt themſelves the danger and the honour of the Victory; they ſeeing the craft and power

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er of the *Arabians*, ſeparated themſelves, and turned their ſeveral Companies againſt the next Troops of the Enemy, and did ſo handſomly behave themſelves, and ſo wiſely manage their buſineſs, that the *Arabians* were forced to leave us the Maſters of the Field, with the Victory. One thing did very much contribute to the obtaining of it; not far from that place an eaſie Aſcent did lead to the other ſide of one of the woods, where the *Arabians* had ſecured themſelves: By this, one of our Generals ſteals up, and falls upon the back of the Enemy, that thought next upon nothing but how to ſave themſelves by flight. Our men purſued their advantage, and left not their buſineſs half finiſhed; they ſeized upon the place, and drove the *Arabians* quite out of the Wood with great

ſlaughter. Their Fellows ſeeing their diſorder, and the Reſolution of our Men, that would not retire back, imagined ſome ſuch thing might happen on their ſide, therefore they all ran away; ſo ſtrange a paſſion is Fear, that when Men are inclinable to it, the leaſt accident cauſeth them to tremble; all the World would not have been able to have beat them from this place, had they maintained it with reſolution; but the ſight of an Enemy behind, which they leaſt ſuſpected, frighted them away. They recovered the other ſide, where their Horſes ſtayed for them, and ſo ſaved themſelves from the *Turks* Fury. They loſt here above 1500 Men. in the Valleys we found many hundred Head of Cattel, Sheep, Oxen, Cammels, and all ſorts of Beaſts, feeding in the Paſtures: It was wonderful to us

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to meet with ſuch a fruitful place in the midſt of ſo many Rocks and ſuch barren Hills. For all theſe Loſſes the *Arabians* would not return to their former Obedience, but continued ſtill to reſiſt us: Our Camp did receive ſeveral Alarms, eſpecially in the Night, ſo that we were all tired out with Watching.

Above three Weeks we were purſuing the Enemy amongſt the Hills, from one Hill to another: They did fly continually, and becauſe we were not ſo ſtrong in Cavalry as they were, we did not dare to adventure againſt them, only with our Horſe; our Foot were not able to purſue them ſo faſt as they did ſave themſelves: The Plunder that we did find in theſe places, did abundantly ſatisfie for the yearly Tribute. The great numbers of Cattel that we got

into our hands, cauſed the *Arabians* to fall out amongſt themſelves; which coming to our Ears, our Generals ſent a Flag of Truce, to invite them to ſubmit to the *Turks* Empire; a part of them accepted the offer of Peace, and came in to us; the others with their Captain was ſaid to have fled away, ſo that meeting with none to oppoſe us, we received ſome Hoſtages from the Enemy; and becauſe their Loſſes had been great, our Generals would not exact from them any other Tribute, than what they had recovered by force of Arms. They had full liberty to return to their former abode, upon condition that they would Manure the Ground, and pay unto them of *Argiers* their uſual Tribute-money; they promiſed to be alwaies obedient to the Grand Seignior, and to the City

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of *Argeirs*; afterwards they were diſmiſt: There were about 1600 Families that did return to their Duty with all their Leaders.

Our Army took another way out of theſe Mountains than we came. No Enemy appear'd all the way, until we came to a narrow paſſage between two high Hills; the way was a difficult Aſcent: Here we found it ſtopt up in ſuch a manner that no Horſe could paſs. Before we imagined our buſineſs had been done, when we ſaw ſo many of the revolted *Arabians* return to their Obedience; it did not therefore a little ſurprize us, when we found ſo many left to oppoſe us at this Paſſage, it was not poſſible for us to come near: Several of our Companies did endeavour to ſtorm the place, but the Enemy was ſo ſtrongly fortified on all ſides, and ſo well furniſhed

furniſhed with Weapons, that we were forced to ſit down and conſider what to do: A Council was called of all the Commanders, where it was reſolved not to go back or ſeek any other paſſage, becauſe if they did leave ſuch a powerful Enemy unpuniſhed, and on foot in the heart of the Kingdom, it might very much endanger their intereſt there; for aſſoon as they ſhould be gone, they would endeavour to corrupt the reſt, and draw them from their Allegiance, either by force or fair means; beſides, they did conſider that they that had ſubmitted unto them, were forced unto it, and that they were as inclinable to ſtand out as theſe, were there any hopes of proſpering in their oppoſition againſt us; and that it would be no ſmall Diſgrace to a victorious Army to be overcome by a van-

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quiſh'd Enemy: the leaſt News of this would be able to encourage the reſt of the *Turks* Subjects to revolt: For theſe and many other Reaſons they thought it neceſſary to make way through that place and no other. The difficulty was to find out the means of compaſſing their Deſign: By plain force they did ſee it impoſſible.

We had given ſeveral Attempts to no other purpoſe but to diſcourage our men with the loſs of their Companions. My Maſter was wounded with a Stone caſt from a Sling. It ſeems ſome of theſe *Arabians* are excellent Marks-men, and very dexterous at this old kind of Weapon.

There was no other way to come to fight with theſe People but one, which was alſo ſo well fortified, that we loſt our Labour and Men to attempt it. Our Generals

nerals were afraid that this ſmall Party that held out againſt us, would encreaſe by degrees, if they did once oblige us to a ſtand, and that they would leſſen the reputation of our Men in the Countrey, if we could not overcome them.

Firſt they reſolved to ſend a Flag of Truce, to try whether they could win them to a peaceable complyance without Arms: The *Arabians* were glad to ſee this expreſſion of our Weakneſs, which they might have improved to their advantage, had they accepted the Offers that would have been made. They had been received again at their own terms, but as people that relie upon their own ſtrength, they took this as an open aoknowledgment of the impoſſibility of our paſſage without their leave, and thought themſelves

ſelves ſufficiently ſecure againſt all our Attempts; therefore when our Meſſenger came with Offers of Peace, they were ready to beat him, and would not read the Letter ſent to their General, but contemptuouſly, before him, trod it under feet, telling him, that they knew onr Demands without reading the Letter, and that they would ſpeedily return an Anſwer in the Company of Thirty thouſand men. This unexpected Return to the Civility of our Leaders did not a little trouble them; for they imagined that ſo proud and confident an Anſwer did proceed from ſome powerful aſſiſtance expected by the Enemy from their Brethren of the neighbouring Provinces: Their Conjecture was not in vain; for they had lately received the promiſes of a ſpeedy ſupply from them of *Fez*, *Angad*,

gad, and *Snatta*, three Provinces, very large, where ſeveral of the Tribes of the *Arabians* do inhabit with the ancient Natives the *Africans*, the one in Tents, the other in ſmall Villages. They were upon their March when they heard of the firſt Defeat that the *Turks* had given to their Brethren at the difficult paſſage. Fame had encreas'd the Number of the ſlain, and repreſented the ſlaughter to them ten times worſe than really it was.

Some time before they had diſpatch'd a Meſſenger with News of their coming, which Meſſenger did according to his Orders, give an Account of the Numbers and Reſolution of them that ſent him to the Beſieged. They relied upon his words, not knowing of the contrary intentions that the change of Affairs had produced

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in them; for aſſoon as they heard of the *Turks* Succeſſes, and their own Misfortunes, they returned back again, leaving their Friends and Brethren to our Mercy, and their own Protection.

This we knew not when the Meſſenger returned with ſuch a reſolute Anſwer: Therefore our Leaders thought it their Intereſt, to overcome the Enemy before any Supply might come to them.

We lay ſeveral days not knowing what courſe to take, until the *Arabians* themſelves furniſhed us an occaſion to overcome them: They ſent out about Fifty Men to ſteal Cattel, theſe we trapand & took every one of them: Aſſoon as news came to our General of their ſurpriſal, he commands 50 choice Men to be pickt out of the Army, ſome of them ſpoke the *Arabian* Tongue well, ſo that they could

could not be diſtinguiſhed, theſe he cauſes to be habited as the *Arabians* were, and to be armed with four Piſtols a piece, which were hid in their Boſoms; then he gives them about an hundred Head of Cattel to drive before them towards the *Arabians*: Having ſufficiently inſtructed them what to do, and informed them of the ſignal to be given, in caſe they did ſucceed, he Commands them to March.

They accordingly aſcend up to the narrow Paſſage, where the Enemy kept a ſtrong Guard, aſſoon as they came within Call, they were ordered to pronounce *Mahummed il ſhur*, the Word that was given the Thieves, to diſtinguiſh them from others; at that the Paſſage was opened, and they drove in the Beaſts without any oppoſition; the Purchaſe did not

a little please our Enemies, because they had been put to some straits for want of Victuals; they had some a coming from the other side, but it was not yet arrived; but when the Drivers of these Cattel proved to be none of their Friends, their joy was turned into fear.

Our Men were no sooner entered but they left the Conduct of the Beasts to some other Body, and fell to their work; they kill'd and surprised all the Guards thereabouts, and possessed themselves of the Advenue, giving notice thereof by a sudden flash of Gunpowder to the *Turks*, who presently ascended the Hill and entered the place; had they not arrived in time, all our Men had been cut to pieces, for they were mightily oppressed with numbers, but we came opportunely to their

assistance, and forced the *Arabians* to seek safety in their heels.

Our Army passed into the Plain Countrey again, in pursuance of their Enemies, who being tired with so many Misfortunes and Losses, and seeing none come to their assistance, they sent some of their chief Men to treat with us about Peace; their Message was acceptable to the whole Army.

That which most perswaded them to submit unto the *Turks*, was, because many of them had left their Wives and Children in the last Engagement behind them, to the *Turks* disposition. Their Captivity did highly concern their near Relations, therefore they sought all means to recover them again by a firm Treaty. They excused unto us the impertinent Answer, and the great Contempt of the *Turks* first Offers, upon a cer-

certain number of them that were then amongſt the dead, aſſuring us that thoſe that were alive, had been led into this Rebellion againſt their Wills, by meer neceſſity; becauſe they had a depency upon the Chief Men of them that were kill'd: For they have ſeveral ſtrong Factions amongſt them, the chief Diſpoſers of all the reſt, according to his pleaſure; they ſwear by *Mahomet* to maintain and follow him whither ſoever he goes.

Our Generals received them into Favour again, upon condition, that every Year they ſhould pay a double Tribute, as a puniſhment to their Rebellion. *Elmſwar Tapnez* their Chief Captain fled with all ſpeed towards *Angad*, that lies full South of the Kingdom of *Argiers*, ſo that he could never come into the *Turks* power.

We dismist those that yielded unto us, and returned them their Wives and Children.

Our Generals having so happily made an end of this War, that threatened the *Turks* Interest in those Parts, began to separate again, and to proceed in their Journey over the Kingdom, to gather the Tribute-money.

The People pay by the Head two Dollars, that is nine Shillings a Head, Men, Women and Children; those that are very rich in Cattel are forced to part with more, when the Army goes the Rounds; and if any is extraordinary poor in a Family, his Neighbours and near Kinsfolks must supply his wants, and pay for him; so that the total Sum of this Tribute is very great, I have heard some speak of ten Millions of Dollars, besides the Expences

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of the Army. This Money is brought into *Argiers*, ſome part of it is ſent to *Conſtantinople* to the Grand Segnior, another part defrays the Expences of the Militia and Officers of Church and State, and another part is caſt into the Publick Treaſury.

Our Army proceeded right to *Chinſan* or *Tremiſen*, a ſtrong and populous City, kept by the *Turks* with a numerous Guard that is relieved every year. Our General was deſigned Governour of this place, and was ſent thither with his Army to Command it.

We had a very pleaſant Journey from this Mountain to that City, thorough a fruitful Countrey that did furniſh us both with Money and good Entertainment; ſome of them had been in the Rebellion, but the *Turks* would not deal with them more ſeverely than

with the others, to oblige them to a greater Fidelity; for their is no greater tye to Obedience than Love, and the ſenſe of former Obligations: Our Army might have treated them as Enemies, ſold their Goods, taken their Wives and diſpoſed of them as Bond-ſlaves; but they knew that this dealing would ſerve to no other purpoſe, but to exaſperate the Spirits of the reſt, who might then have reaſon to ſeek an occaſion of a Revenge. It is never good to deal with Men as with Beaſts; the latter are awed into obedience, but the firſt muſt be perſwaded: The Magiſtrates ſword may ſcare me, but it ſhall never win me.

This Practice of the *Turks* was very commendable: They thought it unworthy their Courage to tread on the Neck of a vanquiſh'd and

and yielding Enemy. Our General, to oblige the Chief of the Families and Tribes, did invite several of them to eat with him; he bestowed Gifts upon some of the Arch Rebels, imitating the practise of those Princes that bestow their Favours upon those that are suspected, or that have been rebellious, to oblige them to be more faithful to their Interest for the future.

At a small Town, called by the *Turks*, *Canatudi*, and by the *Moors*, *Canahaal*, there was a great Feast kept for the Marriage of one *Elmswar Bidow Ben hemmed*, an *Alcalde* of one of their Tribes; our General coming to the place at that time, honoured the Solemnity with his presence, and caused all his Captains and *Chouses* to pay their respects to the Bride and Bridegroom.

I cannot pass further until I take notice of what is observed by this People in such occasions; the young man that hath a mind to marry, demands the Daughter from her Father, or next Kindred; if they grant her, he never troubles himself to win her consent; this is an excellent way to spare a great deal of hypocrisie, and to save the poor men much Courtship: The man makes a great Feast according to his Quality; some do treat their Friends seven days; the first day he sends to his future Spouse by some Kinswoman, a Vail, to recommend unto her Modesty; the second day, a Suit of Apparel, such as they wear; the third day, a Mill to grind Corn, and Instruments to spin, to remember she may not be idle; the fourth, an *Alcoran*; the fifth, a pair of Slippers handsomly made and guilded;

guilded; the fixth day he ſends a Cock and a Dog, to teach her Diligence and Watchfulneſs; and the ſeventh, a Ring of that Countrey Faſhion, with a Diſh of Meat, and a Staff with this Motto about it, *I will puniſh all Offenders.* All this while the Bridegroom hath not ſo much as ſeen his future Spouſe, but ſends to viſit her often with ſome courſe Complements, as as is uſual amongſt *Moors.* On the eighth day, which is that of the greateſt Solemnity, the Bridegroom comes to the Fathers houſe, accompanied by all his Friends and Kindred, and there in the preſence of them all, the Father delivers all his right, title and intereſt in his Daughter, to the man, by giving unto him her hand, and ſaying ſome words proper to the buſineſs in hand. They go next to the place of Prayer, which in

Tent

Tents is near the middle; and there a *Thalomb* bleſſeth the married Couple, adding ſeveral Prayers to God, and *Mahomet*, and to the Angel *Zadiel*, that governs, as they ſay, the Planet *Jupiter*, to favour this Conjunction by ſome happy influence. Then they all march in order to the Fathers Houſe, where a great Feaſt is prepared for them: The men by themſelves in one Room make merry; the Women in another, are jolly until the Evening: Then the Bride in all her State, with all her Houſhold-ſtuffe, Servants, Gifts and Money, is carried to the mans Houſe; ſhe uſually ſits mounted on a Camel, glittering in Gold and Silk, and about her are all her Kindred and Friends. When ſhe comes to her Husbands Houſe, ſhe then pulls off her Vail, becauſe Modeſty is no longer in ſeaſon,

ſeaſon, nor proper to that place. Some do keep ſeveral Feaſt days afterwards, and ſpend much of their Eſtate, according to their abilities, or the love they bear to the Spouſe.

I was an Eye-witneſs of ſeveral Ceremonies obſerved in this occaſion, which are related in other Travels.

We ſtayed in this place ſeveral days to refreſh our ſelves, and then we continued our Journey towards *Chinſan*, where we arrived on the third of *October*.

It is a large and populous City, inhabited by a kind of People called *Lhebdiah*; round about are moſt pleaſant Gardens and Orchards. The Soil is good, the Climate wants nothing but People worthy to receive and enjoy the good things that it affords.

We found here great ſtore of Fruits,

Fruits, Apples, Pears, Melons of divers kinds, Grapes; for although the *Mahumetan* drinks not Wine, he loves the Grape, and a kind of Drink that is made of Water and Raisins, called *Africana*; it is very pleasant, and proper for this Climate.

Here is a strange sort of Tree made up of Leaves, one Leaf grows on the top of another; the Leaves are thick two or three inches in the middle; they are above a foot large and long; an excellent Fruit grows upon them, which the *Arabs* call *Asholoch*, our *English*, *Prickle Pear*; the Substance is cold and refreshing; it is ripe about *Midsummer*, and of a yellowish colour. Every Garden is furnished with such a Tree: The Rind is full of little Prickles undiscernable; therefore it is not to be handled with naked hands. I have

have ſince ſeen ſome in other parts.

Here is alſo a beautiful Tree of divers Colours, that the Great Men cauſe to grow in the midſt of their Gardens; it ſerves as an excellent Ornament to a place: Its Body is of a deep green, the Boughs red, the Leaves yellow as Gold, with a mixture of white. Some told me that this Tree could not grow in any other Climate or Soil, and that ſome had laboured to tranſplant it on the Sea-ſhore, but that Air had rendred all their Labours and Endeavours to little purpoſe.

Here is great abundance of Dates: That Tree never produces unleſs there be a Conjunction of the Male with the Female; they uſually join their Boughs together.

I had time in this place to take

a view of all the Rarities: It appears to me to be one of the ancienteſt Cities of the World; it ſtands upon a plain ground, fortified with a ſtrong Wall, beautified with many ſquare Marble Pillars, very white; the reſt of the Wall being built of a brown ſtone; on the top the Bulwarks are adorned with Turrets of divers colours. The City yields a pleaſant ſight to the Beholder when the Sun ſhines. The inſide is no leſs beautiful. The Streets are ſtraight and broad. The Heart of the City contains many excellent Buildings. A ſtately *Moſque* ſupported by a hundred Pillars of white Marble, with ſeveral Arches of very curious work; the Governours Palace, where there are a hundred large Rooms very neatly adorned with ſeveral miſhapen Figures of divers Colours; for the *Mahumetans* abhor

hor Images and Statues; therefore they have not the uſe of Pictures, nor do not allow them to appear publickly in any place.

Here is alſo a Town-Houſe, a place appointed for the meeting of the Chief Perſons when any urgent Buſineſs calls them to conſult together: It ſtands upon an Arch ſupported by two Rows of Marble Pillars. It hath a Steeple to it built with half Brick and half Stone, very high and large. The top hath a Proſpect into all the Countrey as far as our Eye-ſight will reach; and in one ſide is a large Room full of the ancient Records of the *Arabians* ſince the firſt Conqueſt of this Countrey, with many Large Volumes.

The next Place to it is the Court that belongs to the *Cadir*, the Chief Juſtice, where he ſits upon

a Seat covered with a Canopy of Cloth of Silver, the Seat is elevated above the reſt in the manner of a Table ſpred with *Turky* Carpets, upon which he ſits as a Tailor. A Fellow ſtands at his Elbow with a naked Cymeter; about him a little lower, ſit ſeveral of his Aſſiſtants, whoſe Counſel he takes in difficult Affairs. Over againſt ſtands the Parties to be judged without delay; they uſually receive the Puniſhments due to their Offence, at the ſame time that they are judged; for they admit of no Reprieve.

There are many other Houſes very well built; they are flat on the Top; ſome are curiouſly painted according to the *Moſaique* Faſhion. The Inhabitants do ſleep upon them in the Summer, covered with an *Athage*, to defend them from the venomous Flies, and from

the

the *Musketa's*, pernicious Creatures that ſuck their Blood.

In the middle of the City is a large Market-place, and round about many Cloiſters of the Religious men amongſt the *Moors*. One is more remarkable than the reſt, becauſe of the excellent Workmanſhip and ancient Fabrick, and becauſe of a great Library, a curious thing amongſt this rude People: I know not with what manner of Books it is ſtored; for Chriſtians have never the liberty to handle them; but as I did learn from the Keepers of the Door, they were Books that had been pick'd up in all the parts of *Africa* by one of their Princes, and laid in that place, for the benefit of the Students, whereof there are very few, unleſs it be of Magicians, and men that ſtudy the Virtues of Simples. Other Arts

and Sciences, as *Aſtrology*, *Logick*, the *Mathematicks*, &c. are almoſt extinct amongſt them.

In the time of my abode among them, I have perceived that they pretend many times the aſſiſtance of the Devil to work miraculous Effects, when they do it by the Knowledges that they have of Nature.

They are very ſuperſtitious, and liſten very much to the Reports and Whimſies of their Soothſayers.

Some never undertake a Voyage of any Concern, without conſulting theſe Oracles. Many in theſe parts make a great advantage of the Peoples Folly.

There is a Society amongſt them that profeſs Fortune-telling. It is not ſo much diſcredited as in our Kingdom: They are perſons for the moſt part of Honour and Re-

Reputation that are admitted to a familiar acquaintance with the infernal Spirits. They vouchsafe not to appear and discover themselves to every idle Rascal. I have seen wonderful Cures performed by their means, not so much by the secret operation of the Spirit, as by the virtue of Herbs and Medicines applied to the Patient, which were directed and revealed by the Evil Spirit; for the Devil is a good Physitian, he may dispute the Palm with *Hypocrates* and *Galen*. I have seen a deaf man, whose Organ was only obstructed, and not incapacitated, cured by the Application of an Herb like unto our Sorrel, called *Hegn* by the *Moors*. Agues and Fevers are driven away by the touch of some of these Magicians; other Diseases require a longer time, and other Remedies.

This City is full of this sort of People that openly acknowledge themselves to be such, and own a familiarity with several infernal Spirits: Their Names and Appearance I could never know from them. I was very inquisitive to understand something of their art; but their Grandeur could not suffer them to entertain a Discourse with a poor Slave. I have seen them make Figures & Images of Clay and Wax, which they put upon the top of their houses, especially in the two Solstices, in the Equinoctials, and in the full Moon; the reason, as I did conceive, was to make them receive some quality which the Stars do send down at such seasons upon the corporal Bodies.

There are many sorts of Trades in this place; but as in most Cities of *Barbary*, they all live together

gether in one Street that are of the ſame Profeſſion.

At one end of the Town hard by the River *Elouad* that waters the Fields of *Climſan*, is erected a ſtately Caſtle, the Seat of the Lieutenant or Governour of the City: It overlooks the Town, and commands it with a hundred Peeces of Ordnance. Nothing is here remarkable but the Antiquity of the Buildings and Fortifications.

It was firſt erected in the time of the *Vandal* Kings, to keep this Inland Countrey in ſubjection, and eſpecially this great and populous City. It hath been ſince enlarged by the *Saracens*. In the middle ſtands a Pillar full of *Arabick* Letters, written in blew Figures upon black Marble, to ſignifie the memorable actions that have been performed in the time of *Saracen*

or *Arabick* Kings. They have reigned in these parts many years before *Charles* the Fifth atrempted to win *Argiers*. A small History and Account of their Names and Actions I shall annex in its place.

This City is the largest in the whole Kingdom, which is limited on the North side by the *Mediterranean*, on the East by *Tunis*, on the South by *Angad*, another large Kingdom in the Land, and by *Snutta*, a Province that hath almost nothing but Mountains and Rocks; and on the West it borders upon the Kingdom of *Fez*. It contains 250 Leagues in length, from the Sea in the Land as far as *Angad*, and about 160 in breadth, from *Bonsema* to the Cape called by our people *Cap de Tugaremo*. It contains several Cities well fortified, the chief are *Argiers* and *Tremisen*,

miſen, or *Climſan*, ſo called by the Inhabitans; on the Sea-Coaſt are *Cercelli*, *Bougia*, *Gigiari*, *Maſtagan*, *Biſche*, *Gileto*, *Guien*, *Arſeni*, *Oran*, that belongs to the *Spaniards*; where a Marquiſs commands the Countrey about ten Miles round, with ſeven or eight hundred horſe; *Zereni*, *Arſebiba*, *Buazia*, *Corban*, ſome of theſe are Cities, others but ſmall Towns.

In the Land are many good Towns and Places of Note; theſe are the chief, *Benibachul*, *Albori*, *Tegdeme*, *Steſe*, *Canatudi*, *Medua*, *Calamou*, *Lori*, *Albron*, *Segmes*, a large Town that gives name to a Province ſo called; *Hagroah*, *Bibroehl*, and ſeveral others, whoſe Names are hereafter mentioned: I have reckoned up here above a hundred Villages inhabited by the *Africans*, that are Servants to the *Arabians*, and they are Sub-

ject to the *Turk*: Some of them retain the ancient Language. In the Province of *Snatta* they have a particular Speech, not underſtood by any but by themſelves: Some told me that it is the old *Punick* Language; for they that inhabit theſe Mountains and barren Places, were driven thither by the Wars and Cruelty of the new Inhabitants, who had ground and room enough without troubling that poor ſort of People; therefore they always left them to enjoy their own without diſturbing them; only they have obliged them to receive the Law of *Mahomet*: That was not difficult to impoſe upon a People that before had ſcarce any Religion; or if they had, it was accompanied with ſo much Ignorance and Superſtition that they knew no reaſon to oppoſe that Religion that appeared

round

round about them, ſo ſucceſsful, and ſo univerſally received.

In this City of *Climſan* I remained 3 years with my Maſter. At our firſt Arrival our General took poſſeſſion of the Government, and of the Caſtle, and the former Governour took Charge of the Tribute-Money to be conveyed to *Argiers*. A week after our coming, he ſet forwards with his Companies that had been weakned by the Diſeaſes of the laſt Year: His Commiſſion ordered him to meet the Weſtern Army, and both together to return home with their ſums of Money. Our Deſtiny ſtaid us in this City, in which I met with various and ſtrange Adventures. I was three times obliged to undertake a journey with my Maſter in the Land: firſt was towards *Angad*, in which Province is a famous and ancient City

City called *Bedtua*, not inferiour to *Climſaw*, unleſs it be in the largeneſs and excellency of the Buildings.

The Countrey round about is full of all ſorts of Fruit, and is not ſo hot as one might imagine. I found ſeveral ſorts of Commodities at a very cheap Rate, which we purchaſe with large Sums, and great labour and hazard. Hides, Hony, Bees-Wax are here in a great abundance.

We paſt over a Sandy Valley about half way to *Bedtua*, where we found a great deal of glittering Sand, much like to that of Gold. In the middle is a large Lake, unto which the wild Beaſts and Serpents reſort; above 50 or 60 did threaten us when we offered to approach.

Our Buſineſs in theſe parts was to treat with a great Commander

of

of the *Arabs*, the Prince of this Kingdom, about ſome Buſineſs of Importance to our Garriſon. My Maſter was diſpatch'd as an Ambaſſador with a conſiderable Guard to defend him from the Attempts of wild Beaſts and Lawleſs Thieves, of which the Mountains are peopled.

It is needleſs to relate all the Particulars of our Journey, and the manner of our Reception.

We paſſed through many Companies of Tents. They had choſen for their Situation the moſt pleaſant Valleys, and fruitful Ground. The firſt day we had a ſharp Encounter with about a dozen luſty Lions; they hunted after their prey, and met with death at the end of our Muskets. They could not be kill'd without receiving ſome damage: One of our men was wounded with the Paws

of

of one of theſe Furious Beaſts, that leap'd upon him after that he had been ſtruck through the Belly. The danger of our Companion made us diſpatch him ſooner out of the way. This danger was followed by another more fearful; but we eſcaped out of it as happily.

The next day we paſſed through a large and Sandy Plain of about ten Leagues long, and four broad, called by the *Moors*, *Sciddualir*; in it were raiſed ſeveral little Hills moveable with the Wind, between which of neceſſity we were to paſs. We were no ſooner entred, but a ſtrong Eaſterly Wind raiſes the light Sand, and threatens to bury us alive: It was a fearful thing to us to behold ſo much Earth flying in our faces; the Air was thick with the duſty Sand; in a moment a Hill was removed from

one place to another; beſides that we had to encounter with the boiſterous Wind, our Horſes were half buried in a moment, we could not make a ſtop in this dreadful place for fear of being paſt hopes of returning.

The reſt of our Journey was far more pleaſant; for it afforded us variety of Objects, not ungrateful unto us; beſides, the way was leſs dangerous and leſs troubleſom.

In eight days we had a ſight of the Walls of *Bedtua*: We were kindly entertained at the Princes Coſt. He was a Perſon of a middle Stature, very ſwarthy, in his Face the Characters of Majeſty did appear, and in his Garb and Attendance thoſe of his Dignity. At our arrival 500 Horſe were ſent out to meet us at ſome diſtance from the City; they came in very good

good Order, and led us to an Apartment that had been prepared for my Masters Reception assoon as they heard of our Approach. We received here the Complement of many persons of Quality.

Assoon as the Prince was arrived from the Fields, we were sent to wait upon him. The Ceremonies observed on this Occasion I took exact notice of. The Princes Guards cloathed with a thin Stuff of a Scarlet Die, with red Bonnets and white Feathers flying upon it, yielded a most pleasant sight on both sides of the way, that were lined with them. At a convenient distance stood the officers, whose Garb and Meen did make us take notice of them for Persons more eminent than the rest. They were as full of Civility as Honour, when my Master passed by them; paying

paying unto him as much Reſpect as an Ambaſſador from the Grand Seignior could expect.

We paſſed through three large Streets in view of many Thouſands that did look upon us from the tops of the Houſes and the Windows: Before us marched two grave Fellows very neatly dreſt; next went my Maſter, followed by two *Turks* bearing the Preſents deſigned for the Prince. We were attended by many of his Officers.

When we came to the Palace, the Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leave our Sandals behind.

It is a very large Houſe, built of Marble and Brick; the white and red Colours do yield a pleaſant ſight: We entred into three Courts very handſomly adorned with curious work; at the firſt my Maſter

Maſter was complemented by the Princes Secretary, at the ſecond by his Brother, and led into the third, where He Himſelf was lying in State. In the middle of it was erected a great Tent of green Silk; at the four Corners, and on the top were Flags of red Silk, having the Arms of *Mahomet*, and of the Princes Family very neatly wrought: At the Door my Maſter was met by the Prince himſelf, who is bound to pay that reſpect to any that comes in the Name of the Grand Seignior. Some Diſcourſe and kind Expreſſions paſſed between them, which I could not approach to hear; they went next both together, and aſcended three Steps at the further end of the Tent, and ſate upon a large Table, my Maſter at the left hand of the *Arabian* Prince; over their Heads a ſtately Canopy

was

was hung, and round about Perſons of the greateſt Quality ſtood, to honour and encreaſe the Solemnity. My Maſter acquainted him with his Buſineſs and Deſign, and received from him a very favourable Anſwer, with a Promiſe to endevour his ſpeedy ſatisfaction.

I ſaw here nothing of that rudeneſs, which our People imagine to be in all the Parts of *Africa*: The Place, and Attendance of the Prince, had as much of State and Glory, as is uſual amongſt the little Princes of *Europe*. I found nothing barbarous but their Language, which I could not well underſtand.

The *Arabs* all about *Africa* are People very polite, and well bred; they have nothing of that baſeneſs and uncivil carriage, which other more remote Nations

have: They are imperious amongſt the People that they have Conquered, becauſe otherwiſe they could never retain them in ſubjection to their Empire; but to Strangers that come amongſt them, they are affable, hoſpitable, courteous, kind, and very liberal: If any harm is committed to a Forreigner, it is not by them, but by the raſcally ſort of People, the ancient Inhabitants, that look upon all Strangers for the *Arabs* ſake as Enemies, by Race of *Black-Mores*, whereof there are here great Multitudes ſubject to the *Arabians*. My Maſter was about three hours in Conference with the Prince, and we as long waiting at the Door of the Tent; all the time a rough ſort of Muſick plaid, five men with ſeveral ſorts of Inſtruments made a Conſort of

Tunes

Tunes very harſh to our Engliſh Ears.

When the Diſcourſe was ended, my Maſter was led to the Door of the Tent by the Prince, and then by his Grandees he was conducted back to his Apartment with much Pomp and Joy.

Before I proceed, I muſt give a further Account of the Prince that Commands ſo far in the Land; his Name is *Moyſes Zim Kuſh*, a man of about forty years of Age, of a middle Stature, not ſo ſwarthy as the ordinary *Moors*; his Body is ſtraight and ſlender, his Face full of Majeſty; nevertheleſs he hath a very loving Aſpect; his people have a great reſpect for him; He hath the Command of three great Tribes, that have ſeated themſelves in theſe innermoſt Countries, amongſt the Sands and Mountains.

He had formerly ſome dependency upon the King of *Fez* and *Morocco*; but now by the death of the laſt Emperour, he became abſolute, as I did then underſtand. And as he commands a great Compaſs of Ground, and hath no little power in regard of the Number of his Men and good Incomes, all his Neighbours have ſometimes need to ſeek his Favour.

My Maſter went not ſo much to Court it as to treat with him about the publick Concerns. Several Commodities do grow in his Country in a great abundance, which the Kingdome of *Argeir* do want: My Maſter had a Commiſſion to procure from him the Liberty of free Trading, and to ſuffer them to be ſent out of his Dominions without ſuch exceſſive Tribute

as

as he did formerly require, to the great prejudice of the *Turks*, that were obliged to buy them for want of others, at any Rate. He had Order alſo to complain of ſeveral Violences committed by the Princes Subjects upon the Borders; for ſome few Tents had lately been pitched in the *Turks* Confines by theſe *Arabs*, that would not acknowledge their Juriſdiction, and had robbed others that were under their Command, of about a hundred Head of Cattel, under pretence that the Owners did ſuffer them to go out of their Limits, and graze where they ſhould not. There were other Robberies done of late by them of *Angad*; for which my Maſter was to make complaint, and demand reſtitution of the Goods. His buſineſs was alſo to deſire this Prince not to ſuffer his

People again to ſend any aſſiſtance to them of the *Turks* Dominions, as they had done of late; and to ſettle a firm Peace and Amity between the two Kingdoms of *Argeirs* and *Angad*. Theſe ſeveral Affairs did require much time and pains to bring to a Concluſion; for great difficulties did preſent themſelves, that had almoſt caſt my Maſter into a deſpair of accompliſhing his Deſign: The Princes Intereſt did apparently oppoſe it ſelf, and perſwade him not to liſten to the Ambaſſadors Propoſals. His Honour and Word were alſo engaged not to ſuffer his Brethren to be cruſh'd in pieces without aſſiſtance; and beſides, ſome of the Rebels were fled out of fear, to his Court, where they had made a ſtrong Party to oblige the Prince to favour them and their

their Concerns, to the prejudice of the *Turk*.

These Difficulties that did appear in this Negotiation were not to be overcome by an ordinary Judgment and Courage. Four persons of the *Sultans* Council were appinted to receive and answer the Ambassadors Proposals. At first they would not listen to them, but returned a Smile and a Jest to his Demands, as if they had been ridiculous: My Master did often treat with them, but could not have any satisfaction; They answered, for the Robberies that were done, they could not be prevented, that the persons demanded were not be found in those parts; that if any such had done such violences, it was without the Princes knowledge, against his Will; and that the persons were removed far in-

to the Countrey, from whence they could not be fetch'd with eaſe: The truth was, that the Prince himſelf had received ſome preſents, and a conſiderable part of the Booty, which he was not willing to let go again. Unto all the other Demands they gave unſatisfactory Anſwers, which did oblige my Maſter to patience, and a reſolution: Firſt he laboured within a few days to conſider the divers Intereſts that did rule, and the preſent Eſtate of that Court, which did help him on in his buſineſs; for he made uſe of thoſe perſons that were able to ſerve him, and did work upon them according to their Inclinations & Intereſts, to put an end to his Negotiation. He had by this wiſe Conduct brought it to a very fair paſs; after much labour and perſwaſion he had obliged the

Prince

Prince to a reſtitution of part of the Plunder, and to promiſe to maintain Peace, and not to ſuffer any Injuries to be done by his People to the Subjects of the *Turk*. But this did not ſatisfie my Maſter; he was reſolved to oblige him to conſent to the reſt of his Demands, and to force him to abate ſomething of the great Cuſtoms that were raiſed upon the Commodities of the Countrey, that were tranſported out of the Limits; but this could never have been obtained, had it not been for an Accident that happened afterwards; My Maſter was ſo diſcouraged when he came from a Meeting where the Commiſſioners were preſent, that he gave me order to prepare all things for his ſpeedy departure. I ſaw that his Melancholy look did diſcover his Diſcontent, and

his

his Commands the cauſe of his Diſpleaſure: I made bold with him to comfort him in this occaſion, and did offer him at all adventures a remedy to his diſſatisfaction, if he would be pleaſed to tell unto me how his buſineſs did ſtand; he had often tried my experience in affairs, and had no little confidence upon my Fidelity & Wit. This was not the firſt time that I had been uſeful unto him to help him out of difficult Affairs; therefore he propoſed to me the whole ſtate of his buſineſs. Sir, ſaid I to my Maſter, Trouble not your ſelf, I will cauſe the Prince to give you full ſatisfaction. You cannot ſo eaſily do what you have promiſed, replied my Maſter. I anſwered to him, that I was much miſtaken if I had not found out a way to bring him to conſent to things more con-

contrary to his Intereſt than what he had propoſed. He was deſirous to know; I told him the Plot, and wiſh'd him to put it ſpeedily in execution; for difficult Cauſes require a ſtout reſolution, and a great diligence. My Maſter found my Diſcourſe ſo reaſonable, and the Deſign ſo probable, that he began to embrace me, and promiſed my freedom at his return to *Argiers*, in caſe he ſhould be ſucceſsful in this buſineſs; he proceeded in it as I perſwaded him, in this manner: The Prince of *Angad*, who is honoured with the Title of *Sultan*, had a Nephew Heir to his Eſtate and Fortune, of a great Courage, and of as great Ambition; the People had for him a particular reſpect, becauſe his Father had ſacrificed his Life for the publick Good, and becauſe he

he had an insinuating presence, that did command both Love and Reverence from all that did behold him; he was besides grown very popular, setting his Genius, his Inclinations and Actions to the temper of every one; which Carriage did wonderfully win unto him the esteem of all the *Arabs*; his Name was *Zidi Hamed Hochbusch*. Since my Masters arrival in these parts, he did often visit him, and delighted much in his Company: I know not whether he had a design to ingratiate himself by that means with the Garrison of *Climsan*, or oblige the *Turks* to his assistance, in case any thing should be undertaken against him. My Master, according to my Advice, bestows upon him at the first Interview, in secret, all the Flatteries & Praises that he was able to express, telling him

him that ſo noble a Soul was never born to be a Subject; that the whole Countrey did love him entirely, as one that was worthy of their homages and reſpect; that he would do well to look to himſelf, leſt any Difference or Jealouſie, as is uſual in ſuch Occaſions, ſhould ariſe between him and his Uncle, which might coſt him his Head; that it would become the greatneſs of his Courage and Birth not to ſtoop to ſuch mean Offices as he was employed about; and that that was done purpoſely to abaſe him in the eſteem of the People. This Diſcourſe my Maſter ſweetned with ſtrong proteſtations of his Love and readineſs to do him Service, promiſing to publiſh his worth among the *Turks* his Countreymen.

The young man perceived not my

my Masters Design, but began to conceive very haughty thoughts of himself and Abilities.

Within a few days after he came to pay my Master a Visit. They both entred into an inner Room, admitting none to enter in to them but my self, and there they fell upon the same discourse: My Master omitted nothing, to make him believe that Nature and Providence had designed him for the Throne, assoon as he was Born. As we had before determined to give him a *Regalio*, my Master sent for three Leathern Bottles of Wine, that I had secretly conveyed amongst his Baggage, and brought to *Bedina*; for the *Turks* conscience may drink Wine privately without a Dispensation: The Young-Man had never tasted such a Liquor in his Daies before, for al-

although they have in that Country abundance of Grapes, they have loſt the uſe of Wine: How pleaſing therefore this reception was to him, may be eaſily imagined.

My Maſter continued in his Hypocriſie, and proteſted, that out of a ſincere reſpect for him, he did offer this rarity to him: The Young-Man was ſoon hot with a little of this Liquor; it made him reveal unto my Maſter ſeveral Intrigues, that were not unuſeful unto him afterwards; but the chiefeſt Operation of this Wine, was, when he met with the Prince his Uncle, who began to chide him for ſome undecent action that he had done, he then fell into ſuch a Paſſion, that all imagined him to be Mad; the Prince caſt a Lance at him, and had he not declined the Blow,

Blow, he had there ended his daies, and fruſtrated our deſign.

There grew ſuch hatred immediately between them, that they could not ſuffer the ſight of one another: The Prince did not dare to caſt him into Priſon, becauſe of the People; and the Nephew would never truſt him for the future.

The diſſention was increaſed daily by falſe Friends, who do advantage and pleaſe themſelves with the ruin of others: At laſt, the Young Nephew grew very jealous of his Uncles Deſigns, and began to meditate an Eſcape out of his Dominions: My Maſter perſwaded him not to delay, but ſpeedily to fly for his Life; for if it were once ſuſpected, his Uncle would not be retained by any conſideration from depri-

ving

ving him of his Liberty, it may be with his life; for that end he gave him a Horſe, an excellent Courſer that he had brought with him: He made haſte towards the Borders with a few followers, where he raiſed the Country, that came in to his aſſiſtance; ſo that within a few days he appeared at the head of 10000 men. News came daily of ſome Parties that did join with them, and at laſt we heard how the *Turks* of *Argeirs* were reſolv'd to aſſiſt him were not their Demands granted.

My Maſter began to take his leave aſſoon as this was reported in the Town: The Prince to prevent it, offered him his Demands, and loaded him with Civilities; for he foreſaw the dreadful conſequence that would enſue if he offered to offend the *Turks*, and if they did counte-

nance his Nephew in his Rebellion, it might prove the ruine of Himſelf and Kingdom; therefore to engage them to his Intereſt, which was the moſt juſt, he courted my Maſter, their Ambaſſador, with all expreſſions of kindneſs; our Lodgings were always full of Courtiers, and every day we did feel and ſee ſome Tokens of the Princes Kindneſs or Fear.

This part of the Countrey began to be in no little apprehenſion at firſt; but when my Maſter had received full ſatisfaction, he ſetled their minds with the aſſurance that the *Turks* were too honeſt to approve of the Nephews Rebellion againſt an Unkle: Yet ſuch was my Maſters kindneſs for the young man, that he mediated for him, and obliged the Prince to invite him again to his

his Duty, and pardon his Offences; which he accepted of willingly, when he heard how we had promiſed to lend our ſuccours to his Unkle, in caſe he ſhould remain obſtinate in the purſuance of his wicked Deſign. He quickly return'd to Court, and was there received with a jealous Countenance, that had always an Eye upon him and his Actions: The fond Love the People had conceived for him ſaved his Life; for none did dare to attempt to injure him that was ſo dear to every one.

The young mans confidence upon the Peoples Affection made him more impertinent than otherwiſe he would have been: It made him appear more bold to oppoſe his Unkle, and more negligent in his Duty towards him.

When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune, and return'd again to *Climsan*, to the great satisfaction of all the City, who did hope to reap no small advantage from this Negotiation. My Master had the honour of it, although it was effected by my Contrivance. He ever after employed me in his difficult Affairs, and admitted me into his private Council; An Honour that a Slave could never expect from the *Turks* Severity.

We made some stay in this City of *Climsan*, in which time I took notice of many Particulars of the several manners of Execution, which are these; *Empaling*. They thrust a sharp Stake into the Body of the Criminal, which enters in between their Legs, and appears again at their Mouth;

This is their usual way of treating notable Robbers, and Fellows that have acted against the Government: It is cruel and inhumane; for it puts the Patient to a long Pain when the Stake hath escap'd the Heart, and some of the more sensible Parts: Some I have seen alive near six hours in this manner.

Those that commit Adultery, or that attempt any thing against the Lives of them whom they should defend, are cast headlong down a Precipice, at the bottom whereof sharp Stakes are erected to welcome them, and dispatch them into another World. I have heard sad Groans and Outcries from such that have been thus executed.

There is another manner of Execution, not usual in our Climates; when any have commit-

ted Sacriledge, or done any Action to the diſhonour of *Mahomet*, or the Religion profeſſed in this place, they poure ſcalding Lead into his Mouth, which ſinks in with a horrible Smoke, and burns the Throat to the Entrails: I never heard any give the leaſt ſhriek; for the burning Metal conſumes all before it, and cauſes the Wind-pipe to ſhrink.

Others are expoſed to the cruelty of the Children, who with ſharp Sticks and Canes do prick them to death, that they might accuſtom theſe young Spirits to Blood and Wounds, that when they grow to age they might leſs abhor it. I have ſeen them take a great delight to thruſt their ſharp Reeds into the Sides and Back of the poor Criminal, who is not able to defend himſelf, but with his Tongue; for his Hands and

and Legs are tyed in ſuch a manner as he may only walk. It is a very pitiful Spectacle to ſee a poor Creature bleed out his Soul through ſo many Wounds. The ſportful Outcries and Voices of the Children do hinder the dying men from being heard. Some of them continue alive many hours, ſprinkling their Blood wherever they crawl.

There is here another as ſtrange an Execution as the former; In the great Market place of the City a brazen Lion ſtands, hollow within, with a grim and threatning Countenance, at his Side a Door opens, which is made to receive thoſe that are to be executed in that manner. They are perſons that are guilty of ſome horrid Crimes, and that have offended the Publick in a grievous manner. To recom-

penſe them therefore by their Deaths, they execute them thus, that they that have been uſeleſs in their Lives, may give ſome ſport at leaſt at their going out of the world to the People; they are ſhut into this new Invention, and a Fire of Wood is kindled under it, which by degrees, as it heats the Braſs, it puts them to a greater torture: The pain forces them to complain and cry out.

Now at the Mouth, Ears, and under the Tail of the Lion are holes artificially made, out of which the Complaints and Cries of the Patient do burſt forth through different Windings and Turnings, in ſuch a manner that ſeveral Voices, or rather Tunes, are framed one after another; for the Cry is longer a coming out of the Tail than the Ears, and

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ſo of the Mouth: Beſides, the variety of Cries yields a pleaſant and a various ſound to the Ears of the Spectators. This cruel ſport continues many times a whole day, to divert the people; for at the Judges pleaſure they kindle a leſſer or a greater Fire, which cauſes the Patient to die accordingly. I could never learn the Author of this inhumane Engine which hath been died with ſo much blood; for during my three years abode in that place, I ſaw above twenty caſt into that Oven. A Woman, a Child and a Man were put in together; for it is very large: Their Crime was that they had attempted to kill our Governour, by the ſollicitation of a *Moriſco* Prince that hated him. The Woman was to trapan and enſnare him with her Beauty, and convey ſecretly ſome poiſon

poiſon by that means into his Drink, when ſhe ſhould be admitted into his Familiarity, and in caſe that Plot did not ſucceed, then the man was to ſtab or ſhoot him when he could meet him at an advantage. Our old General was not ſo aged but he had ſome Reliques of his youthful Inclinations; when therefore he ſaw her Beautiful Eyes, large and full of Spirits, he laboured to get into her more intimate Acquaintance, thinking to meet there with a perfect happineſs; he employed ſuch means as he quickly compaſſed his Deſign, but not to his ſatisfaction ſo much as was expected; for as they were together, ſhe diſcovered a Box which ſhe was ſo deſirous to hide from him, that he became ſuſpitious that it might be ſomething that he underſtood not: Aſſoon as he ſaw

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it, hê judged it to be poiſon; but to be more aſſured, he tried it upon a Dog, which ſuffered the ſtrength of it inſtead of his Maſter, and died within an hour after the taking of it. The Woman confeſſed her deſign, and that her Husband was one that intended to perform what ſhe had failed to do, in another manner. They were both taken, with an innocent Boy about twelve years of Age, and all three condemned together; the Child only becauſe he had ſuch deſperate and wicked Parents, to imprint a greater terror into the minds of ſuch Offenders for the future: There was no regard had to Innocency it ſelf: The poor Child was forced to accompany his Parents in Death, as well as in the purſuance of their unlawful Deſign. Their different Voices

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and cries did yield a moſt pleaſant although a cruel Harmony, which was not ungrateful to the *Turks*, who never pity the *Moors*.

They uſe in this City ſtrangling as well as the *Turks* in other places, and Drowning with a Stone tied to the neck, executing by Beaſts, by the Sword, and ſuch other ſorts of Death, common in other places.

Beſides, there is another manner of executing Offenders proper to this place, which I never heard to be practiſed in any other. It is as cruel as it is ſtrange to us. Out of the Town is planted a high Poſt in form of a Croſs, upon which the Offender is laid; they firſt ſtrip him naked and cut out his Tongue, then they ſtretch him on the Poſt that lies acroſs, and tye him to it both by his hands and feet: thus they

expoſe

expoſe him to the fury of the ravenous Birds, that ſoon ſmell him out. The Eagles and Vultures do diſpatch him in leſs than a day: The poor Creature lies at their mercy; he ſees them fix their ſharp Bills in his fleſh, and pluck out his Heart, not being able to reſiſt them; he ſees himſelf become a Prey to the Birds of the Air; which cannot but trouble him, to behold ſuch baſe Creatures feed themſelves with his Fleſh, and inſult over him, without the leaſt reſpect to his humanity. It is obſerved, that the Eagles ſeek firſt for the Heart; they tear up the Breſt till they have found it, without any regard to the reſt of the Body, until that be devoured. Sometimes Twenty of theſe great Birds are ſeen at one time upon a poor Man, for this part

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of the world is full of them. It is a ſight that may move any bodies compaſſion, but that of the *Turks*, to ſee one of the ſame nature thus torn and ript up by theſe cruel Birds: I was never ſo much concern'd at any thing in my life as I was at it: Had I not feared the Cenſure of the Law, I had ventured to protect the miſerable Body of one poor man from the thoſe ravenous Birds; but it is no leſs than death to hinder the Execution of the Judges Sentence.

The leſſer Offences are puniſhed in a milder manner, but in ſuch, as renders the perſons lame, and diſables them from all buſineſs for a long time after; the *Baſtinado* either upon the Back, the Belly, or the Soles of the Feet, is very common upon any light occaſion. The cutting off

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of the Ears, Noſe, and other natural Ornaments of the Body is uſual.

Beſides, they brand others in the Forehead with a Character ſignifying the Crime that they have committed.

They impriſon ſome, and detain them long at a ſhort allowance of Bread and Water to tame their ſpirits. In this City, beſides the *Turkiſh* Governour that commands the Caſtle, there is in the Town a Magiſtrate called an *Alcalde*, an *Arabian* born, ſubject to the *Turks* Power, who amongſt the Citizens does Juſtice to every one: He is aſſiſted by nine choſen out of the nine parts of the Town; all together do ſit upon the publick Buſineſs: The plurality of Voices alwaies carries it. They judge of all matters belonging to the Towns-people, as the

of the world is full of them. It is a ſight that may move any bodies compaſſion, but that of the *Turks*, to ſee one of the ſame nature thus torn and ript up by theſe cruel Birds: I was never ſo much concern'd at any thing in my life as I was at it: Had I not feared the Cenſure of the Law, I had ventured to protect the miſerable Body of one poor man from the thoſe ravenous Birds; but it is no leſs than death to hinder the Execution of the Judges Sentence.

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the Governour doth of the Militia.

The Countrey round about is very fruitful of all ſorts of Corn; for it is Champaign Ground, watered with many freſh water Sources and pleaſant Rivulets: Here is abundance of Wheat, Barley, Rice, *&c.* for Oats, they grow Wild in the places that are not Ploughed; every Spring cauſeth the Roots to ſhoot out, and produce again this Grain; for the heat of the Summer renders all things unfruitful, as the humidity of the Winter doth reſtore unto them their native fertility.

The Commodities of this Place are many; the ordinary, are Oyl, Ginger, Silk, Raiſins, a Stuff made of the Barks of Trees, which the Inhabitants cauſe to be Dyed in all ſorts of Colours; Balm, which is here of ſuch an excellent

excellent nature, that it is a ſoveraign Remedy to all Wounds, within the ſpace of four and twenty hours it cloſeth and heals a Cut in the Fleſh. Here is alſo many ſorts of Drugs, which our Merchants fetch from the *Indies*, with vaſt Coſt and Labour. In ſome places here is a golden Sand, which, if any induſtrious People did ſee and enjoy it, I think they might reduce it to true Gold, by refining all the ſandy and droſſy part; but the Inhabitants make little uſe of it.

In the Deſert Places of this Kingdom, are great quantity of Creatures, whoſe skin makes the excellent Buff; they are about the bigneſs of an Ox, without any Joints at their Feet, therefore they can hardly riſe when they fall; they run very ſwiftly: The Inhabitants take them in this man-

ner; They obſerve the place where theſe Beaſts do rub themſelves; if it be a Tree, they cut the Stump, and prop it up in ſuch a manner that it ſtands up, ready to fall at the leaſt violence; when theſe Beaſts come to their uſual place, they rub according to their cuſtome, leaning themſelves againſt the broken Tree, which falls, and they after it. Here are other ſorts of beaſts ordinary in our Climates: Tigers are here of an extraordinary bigneſs, with Leopards, wild Aſſes, wild Horſes with a tumor in their forehead that is hard; which may have occaſioned the Fable of the Unicorn; for in ſome it ſhoots out in ſuch a manner that it appears like unto a Horn of a white Colour, of a Cubit long. The Horſes are all either white or black: The *Moors* name them *Bou-*

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abicoughs. I never ſaw any tam'd. They are ſo ſwift in running that no Horſe can follow them; ſometimes they are ſurprized when they come near the inhabited Countrey, and are kill'd with Guns, but it is a difficult buſineſs to catch them alive; their young ones are very wild and ſwift, and are of a ruddy colour until they come to be a year old.

There is here a great number of Oſtriches; it is a notable bird, that runs and flies very ſpeedily; no Creature is able to keep pace with it. Many extraordinary things are reported of it. The Countrey people ſay that they do ſometimes find their Neſts in the Sands: They make them in this manner; they ſcrape a round Pit as large as their body, where they place their Eggs in order. They lay above a hundred before

they cauſe them to bring forth, not in a heap, but in ſeveral ranks; the Sun-beams warm them and cauſe them to burſt forth into birds; the Mother-Oſtrich overlooks them, and when the firſt laid Eggs are become birds, ſhe takes the farthermoſt Eggs to feed them until they come of age and ſtrength to walk alone. It is a Creature that is careleſs of her Fruit until they are birds, and then ſhe nouriſhes them with care, giving equally to all, ſhewing thereby her Juſtice. She is a bird very temperate, content with a ſmall quantity of food, and able to digeſt the hardeſt ſubſtance, as Iron, Steel, and Stones.

Near the City is a Fountain of a ſtrange nature; it yields a plentiful Stream, when the Moon is in its Full, then the Water is boiling

boiling hot; but it cools by degrees as the Moon decreases, and becomes extream cold when it is the last day; the Stream also becoming lesser or greater accordingly. When any are troubled with the Gout or any other Disease in the Limbs, they repair thither from all parts to be washt in that Water, that is brackish. I have known many that have been cured in the Bath that is joining to it, by washing themselves several days in the full Moon.

One thing more renders this Place famous all over the Countrey, and causeth people from all parts to resort to it: Here is the Tomb of a great *Hage*, not much inferiour to *Mahomet* in the esteem of this People, as much respected by all that fancy to have received any benefit from

their Pilgrimages hither. Men or Women that are troubled with Iſſues of blood, Agues, Tumors, Dropſies, and many other Diſeaſes, do take a great deal of pains to come and pay their Reſpects to the Coffin of this old Saint, renowned in his Life time for Phyſick, and after his Death, the *Moors* have fancied that his bones and Reliques had ſome extraordinary virtue contained in them, which they ſeek to be partakers of by their Devotions in this place. So eaſie a thing it is to perſwade the Ignorant Multitude to Superſtition: When men are eſteemed for ſome extraordinary qualities, the People fancy that theſe qualities do yet accompany them in their graves, that they are inſeparable from their bodies. The Heathen Idols were increaſed by this means

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to that vaſt Army of Gods, and *Rome* hath fill'd her Oratories with an innumerable company of petty Saints by this Expedient; for it is ordinary in the Popiſh Dominions to make them paſs for Saints that have excelled in any particular Art or Knowledge, when that Generation is dead that hath been acquainted with the Vices and Weakneſſes of the Deceaſed.

Beſides, there is at a League diſtant from the City, towards the Eaſt, the Ruines of an old Tower, and about it a large Cave, where, as the People of the Town report, are frequent Appearances of Devils and evil Spirits that diſturb the Paſſengers at certain Seaſons of the Year; ſome told me that thereabouts was kept the Witches Sabbaoth, a general Meeting of

thoſe deſperate Souls that own the Devils Power. It is believed by the people that this place is dangerous in the night, although I never ſaw any thing worſe than my ſelf when I have paſt that way, going about my Maſters buſineſs in all times of the day and night. But when ſuch kind of Reports are imprinted into the Fancy of the People, the leaſt teſtimony of a timorous perſon that hears the ſhaking of a Leaf is able to confirm them in that belief, and nothing can remove it out of their minds. I do not doubt but ſome Appearances have been of Evil Spirits; none but a Phantaſtick Sadducee is able to deny this Truth that hath all Ages to confirm it; bnt we muſt not be of ſo light a belief as to credit all the idle Reports of Appearances

of

of Devils which fly amongſt the vulgar ſort of people.

In this City of *Tremiſen* or *Climſan* we made our abode longer than my Maſter at firſt deſigned; but his good Services to them of *Argiers* deſerved no leſs than a grateful acknowledgement, by advancing him to a higher employment, ſuch as might reward him.

At the return of the year, when the *Turks* Army came to relieve us, my Maſter had order to be Lieutenant Governour of the City, and to remain ſtill as long as he ſhould judge it convenient for his Intereſt. This place proved very beneficial to him, becauſe he had the Command of the Parties that did march out in the Fields to plunder upon the Enemy; and when the Governour was pleaſed to go

out

out himſelf towards the Borders, my Maſter had the Governours ſmall Fees, that did amount to a conſiderable ſum in ſuch a large City. During this time that we dwelt in this place ſeveral notable Affairs happened, which may claim a part in this Relation: The unconſtant *Arabians* did often riſe and trouble our peace, by their frequent Incurſions; the King of *Fez* made an Inroad as far as our City with a conſiderable Body of Horſe, thinking to ſurprize it unawares. Several other Princes were troubleſome to us, obliging our people to unuſual Tributes and Cuſtomes when they paſſed through their Countrey; for this City entertains a great Trade with the Inland people, and with the *Blacks*. It was therefore the *Turks* intereſt to entertain it, and remove all

all Obſtructions wich might hinder a free Intercourſe: For that intent we had ſeveral troubleſom Buſineſſes both Warlike and Politick, which employed my Maſter all the time of his being there. In the mean whiles I was not idle; I had ſeveral Affairs that concerned my private Intereſt, and that I was to manage with Care and Induſtry. The *Sultan* of *Argeirs* gave a judgment of my Ability and Perſon, which was not contradicted by the Women with whom I was afterwards acquainted.

I had as difficult Encounters, and as ſtrange Adventures that happened to me with them, as my Maſter had in treating with the *Arabs*. I was no ſooner ſetled in *Climſan*, but one of that Sex ſought a fair occaſion to diſcover her Affection to me.

I was very wary how I entertained any ſuch Propoſition; for I was affraid of my Maſters Cunning, or any other Plot which might be ſet on foot to drive me to a neceſſity of turning *Mahumetan*; for I was often importun'd by my Maſter, and invited with the promiſe of my Liberty, in caſe I would renounce Chriſtianity; but I could never conſent to ſo much weakneſs, nor to act againſt ſo much Light God had diſcovered to me in his Truth. I was therefore affraid that all addreſſes that were made to me of that nature were but Deſignes to enſnare me, and oblige me to Apoſtacie. I did not accept of ſo fair opportunities as were offered to me, which created me a great deal of trouble; for thoſe perſons became my deadly Enemies, they ſought all occaſions

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to do me miſchief: Angered Love turns into deadly hatred. The firſt whoſe Careſſes I was to ſuffer was the Wife of a wealthy Citizen of *Climſan*; her Husband was old and decrepit, and ſhe very young, and therefore more pardonable if ſhe ſought ſatisfaction abroad, when ſhe could not find it at home. I was often ſent to her Houſe for things that my Maſter wanted; there ſhe began to be acquainted with me.

The Women in this Countrey keep much at home, but their Minds and Affections are more wandring abroad, becauſe they are ſo recluſe; whereas if they had as much liberty as in other Countries, they would not be ſo furiouſly debauch'd: Their Husbands alſo keep ſuch ſtrict guard over them, that when they can eſcape their Eyes, they

give

give the reins to their Paſſion, and labour to ſatisfie themſelves more abundantly; ſtoln waters are ſweet: The more they are forbidden and hindered from variety, the more pleaſure and ſatisfaction they fancy in it.

It is not to be imagined what tricks and invention this Woman had to draw me into her Retirement: She began to declare her kindneſs by offering unto me ſome preſents when I came to her Dwelling: I never went but ſhe gave me ſomething to carry back for my ſelf, diſcourſing with me very freely when her Husband was not in the way. I did not know unto what period this growing paſſion might riſe, nor what ſad conſequences might follow; therefore I did ſhun her company as much as I could: Still ſhe laboured to win me with her Kind-

Kindneſs. At one time her Husband being not at home, aſſoon as I was entred ſhe diſcovered her face unto me, and took me by the hand to lead me into a private Room; I followed her, not thinking at that preſent of her meaning; we were no ſooner entred, but without fear or ſhame ſhe began to wooe me with all the Expreſſions of tenderneſs imaginable. I was in a little trouble and haſte, and not willing to ſubmit: My reſiſtance did yet more enflame her; whiles we were thus diſputing, ſhe to perſwade me, and I to diſſwade her, in ſteps her Husband in the other Room next to us; his ſudden arrival ſcared us both; for we had not eſcaped his jealous Fury, had he ſeen me in ſo private a place with his Wife; but there was no time to deliberate, nor way

to

to eſcape but through the Door; the danger therefore made her ingenious, and find out this Expedient; ſhe roſe from me, and with a chearful Countenance meets her Husband at the Door, taking him by the hand, *Ziddi, Ziddi*, ſaith ſhe, *I am glad you are come home, in the Back-ſide of our houſe is the ſtrangeſt thing that ever you ſaw*, and with that led him to ſee a Beaſt that my Maſter had ſent him, whilſt I eſcaped another way, glad to have ſaved my life. This danger could not make the Woman wiſe; ſhe yet continued her Love unto me, forcing me many times into the greateſt Inconveniences, becauſe of her doting Husband, that did ſurprize us talking together in a too familiar manner. She did ſtill importune me with her Kindneſs, and by that means the old Fool began

began to be ſo affraid of me that he was ready to ſtab me. I declared the buſineſs to my Maſter, and made him the Confident of that Love. He began to admire my Continency and good Fortune, and deſired me, if I were ſo reſerved, that I would pleaſure him by giving him a favourable Meeting with that Lady; for it ſeems he was grown amorous of her; but her fair Face, which made her be eſteemed the greateſt Beauty of the City, made her Husband to watch over her day and night, for fear ſhe ſhould taſt of forbidden Fruit. My Maſter was glad at this diſcovery, he grumbled at me that I had not ſooner declared it unto him, aſſuring me that I might have been more confident with him: I excuſed my ſelf, and told him that had I known his pleaſure, he

ſhould have been already ſatisfied. I promiſed to ſerve him faithfully in this buſineſs, in caſe he would appeaſe the fury of her jealous Husband, who did threaten me with death if I came near his houſe; he engaged to do it, which accordingly he performed; ſo that I was admitted again into the Citizens dwelling, and had there the ſame freedom as before. The Womans paſſion was not ſcared with her Husbands Diſpleaſure and Jealouſie; ſhe ſtill continued her kindneſs to me: I began for my Maſters ſake to be more tractable; I promiſed her full ſatisfaction, but told her that I did not dare to venture into her Houſe; ſhe offered me any other Rendezvous; I mentioned my Maſters Houſe unto her; ſhe promiſed to find ſome Expedient to eſcape thither within a day or two;

two; I took my leave of her, ſealing my Affection in the wonted manner, which ſhe accepted of with thoſe tranſports of joy that become a paſſionate Lover. I left her full of hopes and expectation, meditating upon ſome Expedient how to procure unto her ſelf a ſafe eſcape, free from the ſuſpition of her jealous Husband; a thing very difficult to find, becauſe Jealouſie hath a hundred Eyes, and many times where they ſhould not be; the leaſt ſtep abroad would but increaſe the trouble of the doating Fool, eſpecially if ſhe was ſeen to come in ſight of the Caſtle.

In the Houſe, beſides himſelf, was an old Woman, and other people apt to tell Tales of one Renowned for that they would willingly have. Envy in ſuch caſes is apt to ſpeak and invent

more than is agreeable to Truth. The Ladies Love was not frighted with all theſe difficulties; it found out a way to ſatisfie its ſelf: As her Husband was at Supper with her, ſhe infuſed into his Drink the Juice of an Herb that provoketh to ſleep. After the repaſt they went to their reſt, ſending their Servants alſo to theirs, ſhe had been careful to take into her cuſtody the Keys of the Door. The poor man was no ſooner upon his Quilt with this amorous Woman, but he fell into a dead ſleep; in the mean whiles, ſhe riſes, and comes with all ſpeed up to the Caſtle: My Maſter having been acquainted with all that had paſſed between us, had given order to the Sentinel, not to examine too exactly one in a womans habit that ſhould come at ſuch an hour.

She found the Guard very favourable to her, and my Maſters Lodging far more; for he was prepared to receive her with as much civillity as ſhe did deſire: She quickly returned muffled up, and laid her ſelf down by her drowſie Hnsband, as if nothing had paſſed to his prejudice.

When Women once loſe their honeſty, nothing can keep them from that pleaſure which they fancy ſo ſweet. This Woman having found ſo good entertainment at the firſt, was reſolved to make a ſecond tryal of our Kindneſs. She continued to viſit us, as often as her induſtry could find an eſcape, until the Old Mans furious Jealouſie diſabled her from walking abroad.

Had my deſign been to make Conqueſts in the Empire of Love, I think none could have

been more happy. When a Man is got into the eſteem of Women, his Fame reſts not in one or two Breaſts, but ſpeaks as loud, and with as many tongues as theſe prating Creatures. The old Citizens Wife had whiſpered ſome of her ſecrets to her intimate Acquaintance, and they to others, ſo that this good opinion of my Ability ſpread & increaſed wonderfully in the Town; it created me many temptations, and no little trouble to avoid them. Had I been unconſtant in Religion, I had made great advantage in this place of the Womens Kindneſs to me; but here I could not fix without Apoſtacy, which was too big a Morſel for my Conſcience to ſwallow. That which was the moſt powerful temptation, was offered to me by a rich Heireſs,

Heireſs, widow to a former Husband, of the moſt conſiderable amongſt the Citizens; ſhe ſent to know from my Maſter whether he would part with me for any Money; he anſwered, that he could not ſell me becauſe I had deſerved my Freedom, and that he had promiſed it unto me. When Gold (which finds in many places but a faint reſiſtance) would not do, another Expedient was ſet on foot; a Gentleman, or an *Arabian Zidi* addreſt himſelf to my Maſter and me ſeverally, telling us his buſineſs in ſhort, That there was a rich Widow, no leſs handſom, without Charge of Children, that was deſirous to make me her Husband, and to give me all her Eſtate if I would become *Mahumetan*, and remain in that place. My Maſter hearkened to this

Propoſition for the Love he had for me,& began to exaggerate my good Fortune, and the happineſs that was offered to me, wiſhing me to accept of it, and not to ſuffer ſo great a loſs for the Fancy of Religion. My firſt Reſolution was to deſpiſe all theſe Offers, and to prefer the Life of a Slave with Honour, and my Religion before the greateſt Riches and the moſt pleaſant Life: I remained ſtill in it. All my Maſters perſwaſions could not ſhake me from it, when I conſidered within my ſelf ſuch an action, to deny my Saviour that redeemed me, to deſpiſe his Bloud, to renounce all intereſt in him, to abjure his Truth, that I knew to be ſuch, and own an Impoſtor (*Mahomet*); to prefer him and his Diabolical Religion before that which Chriſt hath eſtabliſhed,

ed, this action appeared unto me with ſuch an horrid Aſpect that I was frighted from the very thoughts of it: All the Advantages propoſed to me, the vaſt Riches & Revenues could make no Impreſſion upon my ſpirit; I foreſaw alſo that if I ever did ingage my ſelf in that Countrey by eſpouſing ſo great an intereſt in it, I ſhould with more difficulty bring to paſs my eſcape, and that inſtead of purchaſing my Liberty at ſuch a dear rate, I ſhould but enſlave my ſelf more, and in ſuch a manner, that there would be ſmall hopes left of ſeeing again my Native Soil. Theſe Conſiderations preſerved my mind from this powerful temptation, that wanted not Art, Induſtry and Power to ſecond it; but when my Maſter ſaw my diſpoſition, and how unpleaſing the change

change of Religion was to me, he desired them never to mention unto me such a matter again. He would never after suffer any such Proposition to be made to me, wishing that I might live and die in it. By that I perceived that he was inclined to favour Christian Religion, and that Renegades are never grateful to the *Turks*, althongh they embrace their Profession; Unconstancy and Infidelity are odious to them also that receive a benefit by the Traitors. My refusal did disappoint the *Moorish* Lady, but did not put a stop to her proceedings; she imagined all the ways possible to enjoy what she so passionately desired. She contrived the means to speak to me her self privately; she laboured to trepan me, and drive me to a necessity of burning or turning, hoping to obtain more

more eaſily her end; but all was in vain: I had conſtancy enough, and was ſufficiently wary, to fruſtrate all her undertakings.

When ſhe ſaw her ſelf diſappointed of all her hopes, which ſhe had conceived from the former means employed to woe me, ſhe gave not over; her Paſſion was more enflamed with this ſtout reſiſtance, ſhe therefore reſolved to find out ſome other way, to know the truth of what was reported of me: A Curioſity that coſt us both much trouble and hazzard of Life.

The correſpondency that ſhe aimed at was dangerous, without ſomething to excuſe and hide it from the Eyes of the World; the beſt Cloak was Marriage, which ſeeing ſhe could not obtain with me, was reſolved to take ſome other that might be fa-

favourable to her Paſſion, and give it the liberty of ſatisfying it ſelf; for that intent ſhe addreſſes her ſelf to a poor man of that place, deſcended from good Parentage of the *Moors*, but his Fortunes were not anſwerable to his Nobility; ſeveral Misfortunes had reduced him to almoſt a begging condition, and he had lately loſt by death his Wife, which during her life he was ſcarce able to maintain. The *Moriſco* Lady acquaints him by a truſty Friend with her good inclinations for him, and appoints unto him both the place and time to ſpeak with him further about this buſineſs; he joyfully accepts of the Aſſignation, hoping by this means to redeem himſelf and Children from extream poverty and Bondage: At the time he comes to the place, and there meets with the

the Lady, who having diſmiſſed all other Company & Witneſſes, freely diſcovers unto him her Affection for me, and my ungrateful Repulſe, and her Reſolution to beſtow her ſelf and Means upon ſuch a Husband that would not ſearch too narrowly into her Actions, but that would give her the liberty of receiving the Viſits of thoſe perſons that ſhe loved paſſionately. The poor man ſaw that what was propoſed to him was offenſive to his Honour, but advantageous to his Purſe. In the condition he was in he could not reaſonably refuſe the Offer, although it was prejudicial to his Credit; he was therefore willing to become a Cuckold to enjoy the Riches of this Widow, hoping after Marriage to behave himſelf with her in ſuch a manner, that he would re-

reclaim her from thoſe idle and unlawful fancies: The Condition was agreed to, and all things concluded on; the Marriage was performed with as much ſecrecy and with as little Ceremony as was poſſible. When it came to the knowledge of her Friends, they laboured to divert her from it, but ſhe was ſo obſtinately reſolved, that nothing could hinder her from her deſign; which was no ſooner accompliſhed, but ſhe laboured to find the opportunity ſhe ſought after: Her Husband kept not his word with her; he fell into a fit of Jealouſie, that would neither ſuffer her to ſee the Air, nor me to come near her Dwelling; ſo that ſhe was forced to uſe her wit, to get what ſhe had bargained for. When the Fool grew rich, he forgot his Benefactor,

and

and remembred no more his engagement to her, never to diſturb and perſecute her for Actions of Gallantry and Pleaſure. He ſeldom met me in the ſtreets, but he ſought all occaſions to ſtab and ſhoot me, daring not to vent his anger upon her, becauſe of her powerful Friends, that were not pleaſed with the unequal Match.

Whiles I remained in this place, I have run ſeveral other misfortunes; many other perſons did deſire to be acquainted with me: I was once ſo troubled with addreſſes, that I wiſhed my Face had been disfigured, my ſtature more contemptible, and that all the promiſing Characters of my perſon had never appeared in me: At laſt, I made my Patron privy to all my Affairs; his favour did wonderfully protect me:

me: None did dare to make any attempt upon my perſon, when he had publiſhed the kindneſs he had for me; otherwiſe I had never returned from this City, but had left my Bones amongſt theſe Heathens. It is true, I did him ſometimes the favour to cauſe him to ſhare with me in my good Fortune, and furthered the ſatisfaction of his Inclinations, an Office not ungrateful to an old Lover, that hath ſcarce any thing acceptable in him, but the deſire of well doing.

During this time that we did ſpend in *Climſan*, an accident happened that cauſed us to make another Journey into the Countrey with about 1500 men. The King of *Fez*, *Bembouker* by name, had ſent out a Party to ſtop a Caravan of *Turks* and *Blacks*, that brought a conſiderable quan-

quantity of Gold from the Inland Countrey to our City: There were near about thirty Cammels loaden with Gold, and other Commodities of *Guiny*: It seems the Merchants were jealous of the intentions of the *Arabs* about *Fez*, and therefore had divided their Caravan, and sent six Cammels one way, with the most contemptible part of the Goods, carrying the rest by another, that whiles they did seize upon the lesser part, the greater might escape out of their Territories.

We had notice that a Party was upon the Road to wait for this Booty: Our Governour presently dispatch'd my Master with 1500 men, well armed, to watch them. We could not make such speed, but they had before our arrival taken the six Cammels

loaden, and were driving them another way to *Fez*; assoon as we heard of this News, we followed them, and about ten Leagues on this side of *Fez*, in the ascent of a Mountain we overtook them; my Master was obliged in honour not to let them escape out of his hands, but to fight them, although they were far more in number than the *Turks*; he therefore thought it his safest course to advance before them by a secret way, and lay an Ambuscado at the Descent of the Mountain, where a large Wood did stretch it self along the sides of the next Plain; we therefore took a small compass about undiscovered; for they marched very secure, not dreaming that we had intelligence of all their Designes. We arrived to the place before them; my Master

Maſter diſpoſed of his Companies in ſeveral convenient places in the Woods, and as the *Arabs* came up to the middle of us, we then gave them a Salute with our Shot from both ſides of the way, whiles a party of our men that was behind, did riſe up from the place by which the *Arabs* had paſſed, and came riding in all ſpeed to them. The Fight was deſperate and bloody; for although they were ſurprized, they held out a longer while than we could imagin, charging us again and again, until there came up two freſh Companies of choice Foot, that met them in the way that they were to paſs. They were no ſooner perceived by the *Arabs*, but they began to faint, and think of a Retreat; for they were afraid to be incloſed; therefore they all joined in a cloſe Bo-

dy, resolving to break through those small Numbers that lay in their way; our men divided themselves on both sides, and as they passed, they arrested about a hundred of these lusty Robbers, that fell to the ground half dead with the shot that had wounded them. About 60 of our men lost their Lives, and about 300 *Arabians* left us their Horses and Cloathing for Legacies, with our own Goods that they had taken. Our Horse pursued the Enemy, but not very far for fear of a like Ambuscado; the Countrey being proper for such Tricks and Sratagems of War. They brought back with them wounded some Prisoners, and a few Horses. We enquired from the *Blacks* & two of our Merchants what was become of the rest of the Company; for we had heard how they had

had ſeparated the *Caravan*; they informed us of the By-way they had taken, reſolved to die rather than to quit their Goods: They were in number about 300 men that came with the Camels. My Maſter ſent all that he had recovered to *Climſan* with a ſmall Guard, conducting them part of the way as far as *Gorſelveh*, a ſmall Town about ten miles diſtant from *Climſan*.

We then marched back again with all the reſt of our men, to meet the other part of our *Caravan* that was come to the Borders of the Province of *Segelmes*, by a ſecret way unknown to many perſons. They could never come ſo ſecretly but the *Arabs*, (ſome were of thoſe we had beaten) did lie in wait for them, hoping to meet with better Fortune

than in the former Encounters, and to recompenſe themſelves for their late Loſſes.

Our men did defend themſelves deſperately; but had we not opportunely appeared to their Aſſiſtance, they had been overpowered with the Numbers of *Arabs* & *Moors*. We no ſooner appeared among them, which was in a Valley, watered with ſome Branches of the River called now by the Inhabitants *Soubhir*. Our People were on the other ſide of the River, and the *Moors* and *Arabs* on this, between both was a little Ford eaſie to paſs. The Diſpute had been long when we arrived; for the Enemy did offer to paſs, and our men did reſiſt them.

Our coming ended the Contention; for they no ſooner ſaw us appear, but they fled away in all

all haſte. We contented our ſelves to have preſerved our Goods, we did not therefore purſue them, but marched towards *Climſan*, where our Arrival was joyfully expected; for here all the chief perſons of the Town were intereſſed. This *Caravan* did enrich us, and fill the City with plenty of Gold, Ivory and other Commodities, which were conveyed to *Argeirs* and other places on the Sea-Coaſt, to be tranſported by Sea to *Conſtantinople*.

My Maſter and the Chief of the Party that went out, were well rewarded for their pains; the reſt did ſhare amongſt them the Horſes that were taken from the *Arabs*, and their Cloaths, which were prized at a great ſum of Money. My Maſter had the honour of the good ſucceſs; for

every one did attribute it to his wiſe Conduct and Valour. My Company was not unuſeful to him; for beſides the Service I did render him in the firſt Engagement, I ſaved him when he was in no little danger of his life; had I not been near to aſſiſt him, doubtleſs he had been ſent to convey the dead into the other world. He acknowledged my Care and Love for him by his continual Kindneſs for me; for he did not treat me as a Slave, but as a Friend, granting me as much Liberty as I could deſire.

After this Expedition we remained about a year in *Climſan*, during which time ſeveral Accidents hapned; the great *Moſque* of the City fell to the ground by a terrible Earthquake, and frighted the reſt of the City; a few

few Houſes joining to this Religious place with their Inhabitants were buried in the Ruines.

Two Stars of a good bigneſs flew over the City; they were followed by ſeveral other little Lights; they met all together in one point, and made a great Star, that hung over the City about three days: The Aſtrologers and Negromancers of the Countrey were conſulted about the meaning of theſe Meteors; they all agreed that they were ſignificant and Prophetical. All the little Lights that joined to make a great one, they ſaid were ſeveral little Principalities that would unite together to compoſe a great Monarchy that would not favour the *Turks* in thoſe parts.

The Inhabitants are very ſuperſtitious when any ſuch Wonders

ders do appear in the Firmament; they run to their *Mosquets*, and fall to their Devotions, neglecting all other busines many days; for they never interpret such Signes to their advantage, they look upon them as dreadful forerunners of publick Calamities. The people of this place were so much the more concerned, because these Signes did appear only to that Region, and did hang over their City in a threatning manner.

Another thing very extraordinary hapned about the same time: A strange Monster was born of a *Morisco* Woman; it had the Head of an Ape, the Feet of a Goose, the Body of a Man, the Hands like the Claws of a Lion; many persons went to see it; Several Reports were spread about the Town concerning

ing theſe unuſual Accidents, which terrified the common people, ſuſceptible of fear upon the leaſt occaſion. Many Dreams alſo were divulged at the ſame time by the *Turks* Enemies concerning the ſame buſineſs, tending to the deſtruction of the *Turks* Empire in thoſe parts. So that there was likely to be a great Commotion, had not our Governour kept good Orders, and clapt one of theſe buſie Prophets in a deep Dungeon, to expect his Releaſe from that Power that was to deſtroy and drive away the *Turks*; but the ſilly Raſcal would never expect that Hour; he grew impatient in his Chains, ſo that he employed ſeveral of his Friends to mediate for him, and procure from our Governour his Liberty, which was granted upon condition that he

he would be more discreet for the future, and keep his Dreams within the Circumference of his Couch.

Our Governour could not so well order his business, but that the *Arabs* (forward enough to catch at all Occasions of ruining the *Turks*) made several Parties in the Territories of this Kingdom, assuring the Inhabitants that now was the time that they should pay no more Taxes to entertain the Pride and Luxury of *Argiers*, and that if they would lend their helping hand, it was possible to recover from thence what they had sent from year to year.

Some, as it alwaies happens on such occasions, were so silly to believe them; they formed therefore several little Parties up and down; they were inconsiderable

separated,

ſeparated, but had they been together, they might have created us much trouble and buſineſs. Several Companies of our Souldiers were ſent out to diſperſe them. The greateſt Body was compoſed of two thouſand Horſe and Foot met together about ſix Leagues from *Climſan*, at a Town called *Tezrim*, which is ſtony by ſituation and Art. Theſe had killed ſome that favoured the *Turks*, and were reſolved to wait there to ſee whether any more would happily join with them.

My Maſter was ſent out with about 1200 men only, but choſen out of the Garriſon: We laid ſiege to this ſtrong place, and at the end of ſix days it was ſurrendred to us by Compoſition. The Conditions impoſed were favourable; the Inhabitants were condemned to deliver up their chief

chief Leaders, and part with a Sum of Money. The Leaders were ſacrificed to the *Turks* vengeance, and ſent into the other world to raiſe Tumults there.

One thing I cannot omit very memorable in this place. At ſome diſtance from *Tezrim*, in a little Meadow where excellent Graſs grows, I ſaw the perfect Stature of a man Buggering his Aſs; it was ſo lively that at a little diſtance I fancied they had been alive, but when I came nearer, I ſaw they were of a perfect Stone. I enquired wherefore the *Moors* or *Arabs*, that naturally hate all ſorts of Repreſentations, ſhould ſhew their Skill by making ſuch Beaſtly Figures, odious to Nature. I was informed that this was never made by man, but that ſome body of former years had been turned into this Repreſentation

tion with the Aſs in the very moment of the Beaſtly Act. God by his power had changed the fleſhly Subſtances of the Man and of the Aſs into a firm Stone, as an eternal reproach to Mankind, and a Juſtification of his ſevere Judgments againſt us.

I did further ſearch into the Appearances of this Report, and found the Stone to repreſent not only the perfect ſhape, but alſo the colour of every part of the Man and of the Beaſt, with the Sinews, Veins, Eyes, Mouth, in ſuch a lively manner that no Artiſt with all his Colours conld expreſs it better; ſo that I was convinced of the Truth of this Report. I did labour to move it, but ſome that were in company did forbid me, telling me that ſome have laboured to tranſport it from thence, but could never carry

away that Monument of mans ſhameful Luſt: Some have endeavoured to their peril; either their Perſons or their Cattel, that did attempt it, were ſtruck dead in the place. Gods Juſtice will not ſuffer that to be hid or deſtroyed that he hath placed there for all to example by it. It is neceſſary that the *Moors* ſhould have ſuch ſignal Tokens of Gods Diſpleaſure always before their Eyes; for they are enraged to commit ſuch filthy Actions more frequently than other Nations.

* I was informed by ſome of my Acquaintance that have been at *Tripoly*, that there is ſome ſuch Monument of Gods Juſtice near that Town about five days Journey from it, towards the South-

* An Account of this was Printed 14. years ſince under the name of Sir *Kenelm Digby*.

Eaſt amongſt the Mountains called *Gubel*, far more notable than this. Many of our *Engliſh* proteſt they have ſeen ſome pieces of it brought by the *Moors* to *Tripoly*, and heard it confidently reported in Town as an undeniable Truth. Some of our Merchants have had the Curioſity to have gone to that place, and they alſo proteſt it to be true, that in the Mountains about five days Journey from *Tripoly* there is a whole Town full of theſe Repreſentations; ſtones repreſenting all manner of Creatures belonging to a City, with the Houſes, Inhabitants, Beaſts, Trees, Walls, and Rooms, very diſtinctly ſhap'd. Our people have entered into the Houſes, and there they have found a Child in a Cradle, of ſtone; a Woman in a Bed, of ſtone; a man at the Door look-

ſing Lice, of ſtone; Camels in ſeveral poſtures, of ſtone; a man beating a Woman, of ſtone; two men fighting, of ſtone; Cats, Dogs, Mice, and all that belonged to the place of ſuch perfect ſtone, and ſo well expreſſing the ſeveral Shapes, Poſtures and Paſſions in which the Inhabitants were in that time, that no Engraver could do the like. Some may look upon this Relation as Fabulous, but let them enquire of our Merchants, and Traders that have been in that City of *Tripoly*, or in the Land, they ſhall find them all agree in the Confirmation of this Relation. The Report that runs amongſt the *Moors* is, that this Town was very populous and fruitful, as may appear by the Trees of ſtone of ſeveral ſorts of Fruits planted round about it, and in the places

that retain the Forms of Gardens and Orchards, when the Inhabitants gave themſelves over to all manner of Vices, to the great ſcandal of humane Nature, God in a moment ſtopp'd all their Actions, and turn'd their Bodies into firm Stone, that future Ages might ſee and learn to dread his power.

At *Athens* there is another ſuch like Figure; a ſtone repreſenting two men buggering one another. I know no reaſon wherefore we ſhould doubt of the poſſibility of theſe Relations, if we conſider the Almighty power of God that cauſeth all things to ſubſiſt by his Influence, and can eaſily alter or change them as it ſeems good to his Divine Wiſdom. Or if we conſider the neceſſity that there ſhould be ſuch notable Examples of Gods Ju-

ſtice perpetuated to poſterity, which cannot be but by ſome ſuch manner that it may expreſs his diſpleaſure in future Ages, eſpecially in this Countrey, where the People are addicted to ſuch like Villanies that Nature it ſelf abhors. From thoſe that travel into theſe places every one may better ſatisfie themſelves concerning the truth of theſe wonderful Examples of Gods Juſtice, much like that of *Lot's* Wife turned into a Pillar of Salt, which ſome very ancient Hiſtorians do affirm to have ſeen remaining in their days.

We returned after that we had retaken all the Countrey that was revolted, with more honour than profit; for we did make war againſt a needy, poor, miſerable people, that had ſcarce ſufficient to ſubſiſt; beſides they do

do craftily hide all their beſt Moveables in difficult and unknown places when they engage themſelves in any Revolt, that they may never lament the loſs of the chief part of their ſubſtance. Sometimes hazzard brings their Enemies amongſt their Treaſury, but they are ſo ſecret that no violence can cauſe them to confeſs the place where it is laid up; only their Cattel and other Beaſts do become a Prey after the Victory. In time of peace they labour to redeem them by ſtealth and Robbery; for there are no greater Thieves than the Countrey people of this Kingdom: If any ſhould paſs ſingle through their Territories, he is ſure to loſe his Life and all that he hath, by the Peaſants that profeſs the greateſt ſubmiſſion to the *Turks* power.

At the coming of the Army from *Argiers* we took our Bag and Baggage, and returned to that Maritine City. My Master was grown very rich and powerful, he had got (besides a great esteem which the good Services that he had rendered deserved) much Wealth. According to his Promise he gave me my Liberty, and and a sum of Money to carry me home. I met then with a *French* Vessel of *Marseilles* in the Harbour; in it I embarked, and sailed into *France*.

An

An Obſervation of the Tide, and how to turn out of the Streights-Mouth *the Wind being Weſterly: Communicated by the Induſtrious and Experienced Seaman,* Richard Norris.

AT *Tangier*, and *Tariffe*, a South-weſt and by South Moon make a full Sea on the ſhore; but in all parts of the *Streights-mouth* the Flood runs until a Weſt and by South-Moon, all the Weſt part of the *Streights-mouth* hath the Flood out of the Weſt, which runs in from Cape *Sprat*, and Cape *Traffalgar* on each ſide along by the ſhore much ſtronger than in the middle to the Eaſtward, as far as Cape *Cabrita* on the *Spaniſh* ſide, and *Apes Hill* on

the *Barbary* ſide, and at thoſe two points meets with the Flood, that cometh out of the North-eaſt, about the point of *Gibraltar*, and runs S. W. into the *Streights* Mouth all the firſt quarter flood, & the remainder of the Tide the flood ſetteth from the Point of *Gibralttar*, Weſt S. W. towards Cape *Cabrita*, at the top of high water there cometh always out of the Weſt between the two Capes a Race of a Current which ſpreadeth the whole *Streights-mouth* from ſide to ſide, but continues on neither ſide, ſeldom longer than half an hour; but in the middle of the *Streights-mouth* the Current runs to Eaſtward very ſtrong all the Tide of Ebb, and the Race of a Current falleth always, between *Apes Hill* and Cape *Cabrita* at a Weſt and by South Moon, and at that inſtant

inſtant begins the Ebb on the Weſt ſide of thoſe two Points, to run to the Weſtward; The Tide of Ebb on the *Spaniſh* ſide runs from Cape *Cabrita* about two miles broad from the ſhore as far as the Iſland of *Tariffe*, and runs between the Iſland & the Main. all the Tide of Ebb along by the ſhore towards Cape *Traffalgar*, but on the South ſide of the Iſland the Ebb runs very narrow except it be in a Set of fair Weather. The Tide of Ebb on the *Barbary* ſide runs from *Apes Hill*, but narrow along the ſhore as far as the point *Alcaſar*, but on the Weſt ſide of that point thwart of the Bay, the Tide runs about three miles broad, and at Cape *Malabata* which is the Eaſtmoſt point of the Bay of *Tangier*, about two miles broad, and ſo continues to the Weſtward out to Cape

Cape *Sprat*, and from thence the Ebb runs South Weſt along the ſhore, towards *Sally*: The Ebb to the Eaſtward of Cape *Cabrita* & *Apes Hill* is begun by the aforeſaid Race of a Current, which ſpreadeth from one ſide to the other, between *Gibraltar* and *Seuta* Point, and runs in Eaſt North eaſt in the middle, and from the Point of *Apes-Hill* to the Point of *Seuta* along the ſhore all the firſt half Tide; and the remaining half Tide, the Current runs from Cape *Cabrita*, Eaſt South-eaſt, into the *Streights* by the Point of *Seuta*; and from the Point of *Gibraltar*, the firſt half Ebb runs North-Eaſt into the *Streights* towards Cape *Fangerola*, thwart of Cape *Trafflagar*, about three miles diſtant from the ſhore lies a Rock 9 foot under water, between which Rock and the

Cape,

Cape, you may ſail through from the Iſland of *Tariffa*; Weſt and by South lies a Ledge of Rocks, 8, 9, and 10 Foot under water, which may be ſeen in foul Weather by the Breach of the Sea. At the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland of *Tariffa* is a good Rode for a Weſterly Wind, in which you may Anchor between 20 and 13 fathom Water in clear hard ground, but come not to an Anchor nearer to the Iſland than 13 Fathom, becauſe near the South-eaſt Point of the Iſland is foul ground; the beſt of this Rode is with the South-weſt Point of the Iſland, Weſt South-weſt from you, and the Sand Hill Weſt-North-weſt, and there you ſhall find 14. Fathom water clear ground. Between this Iſland & Cape *Cabrita* there is no danger, but what always lies above Water;

ter; in the middle of this Bay is a Light-Houſe, thwart of which you may Anchor in 12 Fathom Water, clear ground; a fine diſtance from the ſhore, one third part of the diſtance from this Light-houſe towards the Cape is 12 Fathom, the ground blew Clay, and that is a good Rode for a North-eaſt Wind, you may borrow on the Cape, the Rocks to the Weſtward of the Cape to 5 Fathom, and on the Eaſt ſide to 7 Fathom, a little to the Weſtward of the Weſtern Point of the Bay of *Gibraltar*, thwart of a little Valley in the fair way between this Point and Cape *Cabrita* is a Rock 8 Foot under Water, and by the Eaſt ſide of this Rock is 12 Fathom. At the Point of Cape *Malabata* lies a Ledge of Rocks joining to the Land that ſtretcheth a little

way

way into the Sea, but all above Water, and you ſhall have five fathom water fair by the Rocks: Note the Tide of Ebb runs very ſtrong to the Weſtward by this Point, round the Bay of *Tangier*; To Anchor in the Bay of *Tangier*, in clear ground, bring the Caſtle that ſtands on the North-weſt Corner of the Town, over the North Wall of the Town, and Cape *Malabata* North-eaſt, and there is between 9 & 10 Fathom water at a full Sea.

To turn through the *Streights* Mouth, the Wind being weſterly, you muſt ply to Windward on the *Spaniſh* ſide from the point of *Gibraltar*, to Cape *Cabrita*, and from thence to the Iſland of *Tareffa*, but you muſt turn about the Cape a little before a high Water, that you may have time to make two or three ſhort Boards

Boards to the Weſtward of the Cape before the Race of a Current comes out of the Weſt, which continues but a very little while; which being paſt, the Ebb begins to run to the Weſtward, which runs ſo ſtrong that you may turn up to the Iſland in one Tide of Ebb, (but if you cannot, you may ſtop the Flood any where betweeen the Cape and the Iſland in 12, or 14 Fathom water) and there you muſt Anchor until ſo much of the Flood be ſpent, that you may get over to the *Barbary* ſide, to take the firſt of the Ebb there; and if you fall a little to the Weſtward of the Point *Alcaſara*, you may get into the Bay of *Tangier* by a low Water, from whence you may, obſerving the Tide, turn out at pleaſure.

FINIS.

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